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MARTINEZ: UK SEEKING 'PARTNER' IN FALKLAND PLANS

PY242225 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Mar del Plata (NA) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot reported in Mar del Plata today that "Margaret Thatcher is trying to get a partner to share the expenses of defending the Malvinas and, if possible, to establish a permanent base on the islands."

"I do not know what the effects might be for that possible partner," Martinez Vivot stated, obviously alluding to the United States, "since that partner has already had serious difficulties with the TIAR [Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty]."

"Ascencion Island, which is owned by the British, was leased to the United States and then turned into a military fortress en route to the South Atlantic," Martinez Vivot stated.

"Something similar occurred with Diego Garcia Island in the Indian Ocean. The local residents were practically ousted from the island. I know they were compensated for it, but they were ousted. Diego Garcia Island is another military base now." Martinez Vivot asked himself: "Might it not be that Great Britain intended to do the same with the Malvinas?"

In statements to the newspaper LA CAPITAL of Mar del Plata, the defense minister stated that "the 2 April event was perhaps a providential way of preventing another offense to Argentina and to Latin America."

Martinez Vivot added that Great Britain might be planning to set up a military bastion, and even a nuclear base, on the Malvinas.

"Great Britain has a chance of finding a partner," Martinez Vivot noted.

"This would enable Great Britain to increase its influence within NATO and to reduce the expenses of conducting a colonialist occupation," Martinez Vivot noted.

"It (the United States) would find it difficult now to explain to Latin America the reasons for a possible partnership of this kind," Martinez Vivot added.

Martinez Vivot expressed his view that an agreement of this kind will not materialize now.

"This was precisely one of the positive results of the Malvinas event. The Malvinas issue prevented the islands from being turned into a NATO military bastion. NATO has no business in the South Atlantic because it belongs to the North Atlantic."

The reporter from LA CAPITAL then asked the defense minister's opinion about the statements made by Army Chief of Staff Edgardo Calvi on relations and ties with South Africa.

Martinez Vivot noted that General Calvi "expressed his personal views during a protocol ceremony."

The defense minister was then asked whether the Defense Ministry adopts measures when a military officer makes statements in public on international policy issues which are not in keeping with official policy.

"Were General Calvi's statements in fact in keeping with official policy?"

"No," the defense minister replied. "The official policy is that implemented by the Foreign Ministry." "Martinez Vivot reiterated that "General Calvi's speech was a protocol speech in which he expressed his personal views."

Martinez Vivot added: "At any rate, do not forget that the Armed Forces feel some kind of a sympathy toward South Africa above and beyond the problem with the apartheid and the Namibia issue." "There is one thing of which the public in general is unaware. Three frigates were being built here for South Africa when Argentina was in danger of a war with Chile in 1978. South Africa gave the frigates to Argentina.

"The frigates were returned to the purchaser because it was not necessary to use them," Martinez Vivot noted.

Martinez Vivot concluded by stating: "The Armed Forces have not forgotten this and other gestures. Sometimes a person can make statements of an emotional nature like those of General Calvi which are above and beyond general political considerations."

Air Force Denies Materiel Purchase

PY242316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2228 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jan (TELAM) -- An authoritative spokesman for the Argentine Air Force today noted that the communique issued by the Air Force on 10 December 1982 is still fully in force. Through that communique, the Air Force stated that since the cessation of military actions in the South Atlantic the Argentine Air Force has not made either purchases of nor conducted negotiations for the purchase of air materiel.

The Air Force is thus denying press reports disseminated by a French news agency and carried by the local media on the purchase of air materiel in European markets.

The referenced communique textually states: 1. Since the cessation of military action in the South Atlantic the Argentine Air Force has not made either purchases or conducted negotiations for the purchase of air materiel.

2. Aware of the country's foreign debt and economic-financial situation, the Air Force has decided to postpone the implementation of its necessary equipment replacement program.

3. In this respect, it is made clear that any purchase of materiel for the Armed Forces will have to be resolved and approved first by the military junta.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEPARTS 24 JAN

PY241152 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1101 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jan (NA) -- The delegation of U.S. congressmen that has been visiting Argentina since last Thursday left for the United States at 0800 today. None of the three members of the delegation agreed to make a statement before boarding the plane.

SWEDISH SHIP DENIED DOCKING PRIVILEGES 21 JAN

PY241231 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0958 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- A spokesman of the Swedish Embassy stated last night that the Argentine authorities had denied permission to a Swedish ship, which had previously sailed to the Malvinas Islands, to dock in Buenos Aires port.

The spokesman denied a British press report which stated that the 5,551 ton "Linne" had been delayed and is still being delayed.

He added that the "Linne" sailed to an undertermined destination after it was not allowed to dock in Buenos Aires.

In London, spokesmen of the Defense Ministry disclosed that the vessel had been hired by the Foreign Relations Ministry on behalf of the government of the Malvinas to transport construction material to the islands in the South Atlantic.

The spokesmen added that after complying with his contract the captain of the ship decided to sail to Argentina.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that he did not know whether the Argentine authorities attitude was due to the fact that the "Linne" had docked at the Malvinas over which Argentina fought a 10-week war with Great Britain last year.

WEHBE INTERVIEWED BY LA NACION 7 JANUARY

PY212342 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 7 Jan 83 pp 1, 8

[Interview granted by Economy Minster Jorge Wehbe to LA NACION on 6 January -- place not given]

[Text] Almost right from the beginning of the interview which LA NACION held with Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe he was requested to give the actual official figures for the number of unemployed in the country. Minister Wehbe informed us that he had just received the report from the National Statistics and Census Institute (Indec).

[Answer] This is still a draft of the Indec estimates. However, I can give some significant data. In October 1982 the rate of unemployment throughout the country dropped to 4.6 percent of the economically active population. In October 1981 it amounted to 5.8 percent. In greater Buenos Aires the unemployment rate of 5 percent in October 1981 dropped to 3.7 percent while in Tucuman it dropped from 9.2 percent to 8 percent.

Unemployment only increased in San Juan where it went from 6.3 percent in 1981 to 9.2 percent in 1982, but in real terms this is not a significant increase. The important things is that the unemployment rate dropped with regard to the number of inhabitants in greater Buenos Aires and also in Cordoba.

[Question] The unemployment rate throughout the country amounts to 4.6 percent. How many unemployed does this mean?

[Answer] Approximately 400,000 people.

[Question] This means twice the number of persons who in principle were said to benefit from the subsidy for unemployed because there was talk that 200,000 would benefit from this subsidy.

[Answer] It has even been stated that the number of unemployed amounts to 1,500,000 but there are only 400,000 and from the hypothetical point of view not more than half could qualify for this subsidy.

[Question] Minister could we talk about the much-discussed subsidy for the unemployed?

[Answer] No, no, we are not going to talk about that. It is an issue which is being analyzed, therefore, I would rather make no statement in this regard for the time being.

[Question] But it is a burning issue of public interest.

[Answer] What I can assure you is that the government will not grant a subsidy which is not matched by a genuine income. I can assure you that this is a budget policy, a strict measure which we have adopted. The deficit I have announced will be the same, it will not be altered with additional deficits.

[Question] Is this a political decision?

[Answer] Yes, it is a political decision.

[Question] Are you against this subsidy?

[Answer] Look, although we economy ministers are known for being tough, from the social point of view I think it is a good idea. But this is a difficult measure to implement and it has caused problems in almost every part of the world. Therefore, so long as it can be implemented correctly and we have the genuine resources for it I, by no means, am against it. Quite the contrary, in 1972 I proposed a subsidy for unemployed which was opposed by some sectors of the government. This is rather funny; they opposed the subsidy because they supported the General Labor Confederation (CGT) which was against this measure.

[Question] What is your concern regarding its implementation?

[Answer] I am afraid it will be an instrument of distortion. We know how to start it but are unaware of how it will develop later on. The main powers, for example, are trying to do away with the system and in the United States, Reagan focused a great part of his electoral campaign on the corruption of the welfare and unemployment insurance system in New York.

[Question] What is the estimated inflation rate for the month of January?

[Answer] We had predicted and maintain that the inflation rate will not be higher than 10 percent. Despite the fact that we have modified the exchange rate system and have granted salary increases the rate has dropped since September.

[Question] Don't you think that the inflation rate should drop drastically in order to be able to reach the desired 160 percent annual inflation rate?

[Answer] I don't think one can expect a drastic drop in the inflation rate by any means. It is very difficult to attain a drastic drop and can only be achieved at the cost of recession, which is something we are not going to do. But it should drop gradually until it amounts to not more than 5 1/2 percent by the end of the year.

[Question] Do you have any idea on how to implement the salary policy in 1983?

[Answer] Yes. In the private sector, we would like to have the two sides work it out by themselves. A massive increase, as the result of government intervention, is not advisable. A policy is clearly established for the public sector. We are going to apply it every 3 months, but this does not mean that we may not announce an increase for the public sector in February, and then subject it to a supplementary readjustment through a reclassification with a new pay scale in April.

This effort is directed at eventually having a 5.5 percent increase in real wages. In short, the policy will try to offset inflation on the one hand, and to implement a reclassification along with an upgraded pay scale on the other.

[Question] Regarding the recovery of the production sector, what meausres tend to attain this?

[Answer] It seems to me that many people have not noticed the effects of the new foreign-exchange policy, which to the degree that it encourages exports and discourages imports, tends to bring about economic recovery. This is not a passing but a permanent effect. The recovery of the civil construction sector is something apart because it is the only one which is still depressed.

The customs liberalization which have recently been granted to the sector, and the mortgage credits to facilitate house construction will soon exert beneficial effects. The results will begin to show up in March. There is, in addition, the invigorating effect of the agricultural situation, which is unprecedented in Argentine history.

[Question] Isn't it also necessary to reactivate consumption even more?

[Answer] All that I have told you implies an increase in domestic demand. The promotion of exports will be translated into the recovery of the local industry, increased salaries and greater purchasing power.

[Question] How far have you progressed in the preparation of the 1983 budget?

[Answer] Today (6 January) we discussed overall apportionments in the office of the president, and we made much progress. For instance, the fiscal deficit will be within the projected figure, that is, it will not be higher than 2.12 percent of the GDP [gross domestic product].

[Question] Are some additional expenditures contemplated within that percentage, such as those for the unemployment subsidy?

[Answer] No, not at all. That deficit refers only to budgeted expenditures.

[Question] Is an increase in investments over last year's level expected?

[Answer] Well, we would have liked to have investments equivalent to 10 percent of the GDP, but we will only have 8.5 to 9 percent. They will be higher than last year's. Although the final figure is not yet in, I do not believe that last year's investment will be more than 7 percent.

[Question] And which will be the priority investments, Mr Minister?

[Answer] Those projects which have been started and which we will continue; and those which demand more labor and less foreign exchange.

[Question] Minsiter Wehbe, at a time when everybody -- unions, businessmen, politicians -- is making demands, you seem to be a beleaguered man, even by some of your colleagues in the cabinet.

[Answer] Some of my colleagues are pointing at me. That's true, but this is always the case with economy ministers...

[Question] Do you think this might be one of the most difficult moments you will experience as economy minister?

[Answer] No, I have already overcome the most difficult moment. The most difficult moment was when we were negotiating our foreign debt.

[Question] At that moment you referred to it as being the most difficult moment.

[Answer] The trouble is that the prospects were pretty grim. The country was overwhelmed by a foreign debt without precedent and we did not know what the foreign reaction would be. In addition many people here stated that we would not be able to renegotiate our debt because the Argentine Government had lost credibility. This is what many economists predicted and stated publicly.

[Question] Despite these prospects you accepted the post as economy minister?

[Answer] The answer is quite simple. As I stated right from the beginning, although nobody believed me, I have great faith in the country. This year's record harvest is not a mere accident, it is the land's response to the Argentine citizens against the pessimists, soothsayers, those who give in easily; in sum, those poor in spirit.

[Question] Minister, you like to talk about the soothsayers but why don't you mention any names, surnames?

[Answer] You know them. They are publicly predicting chaos. Walls have been painted with slogans which refer to hunger, in sum, to a disasterous situation. I don't think there is any ill-intention behind this. The problem is that confusion, uncertainty and fear prevails in the country. The important thing now is to point out the positive aspects of the country. Argentina is a great country but we are enduring a crisis, as many other countries of the world have endured, but we will pull out of it. Rest assured that Argentina will take a great step forward. One must admit that there are real causes but namely they are irrational or psychological causes, that is, fear, uncertainty, confusion....

[Question] Is the problem of a political nature?

[Answer] I think it is beyond a political problem. It comprises the country's entire life and, of course, its political life. I think that neither the politicians, or the great majority of them, have a clear idea of the situation.

[Question] Do you think that this also applies to Alsogaray [former economy minister] who recently predicted that we are entering a sharp recession accompanied by hyper-inflation?

[Answer] I have great respect for Alsogaray but think that he is not aware yet of the figures of the budget we are drawing up. A budget with controlled deficit and an absolute control over the monetary expansion by no means can lead to hyperinflation.

[Question] At times the political enterprise and union leaderships almost unanimously propose a change in the economic policy.

[Answer] Yes, they request changes, but what changes do they propose? I invite them to come to this side of the line and see what happens when they try to implement some changes, to see what the real situation is and see what prevents the changes they desire. I think that the logical thing would be for them to approach us to request some information as some do, they will then find out that it is not so easy to protest...

ECONOMY MINISTRY TO ISSUE CONSOLIDATED BONDS

PY181757 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Through decree No 1,783, the national executive branch has authorized the issuance of long-term bonds for an aggregate amount of 160 trillion pesos. The regulation authorizes the Economy Ministry to issue the bonds through the Finance Secretariat and to sell them through the Central Bank. The revenues obtained will be earmarked primarily to pay off the national treasury's outstanding short-term debt to the Central Bank. According to the enacted regulations, the bonds will serve to pay off the debts incurred out of the national treasury up to 31 December 1982. The Central Bank will use the remainder of the revenues to pay off, as they fall due, the national treasury notes issued in pesos at the interest rate prevailing on the market on 31 December 1982.

According to the preamble to the decree, the decision to consolidate the obligations incurred by the national government was adopted because meeting these obligations causes the treasury to make significant disbursements to servicing the public debt. For this reason, the executive branch deems it advisable to consolidate its obligations through long-term, nominative and nonnegotiable bonds with a 2.75 rate yearly interest and with a 99-year amortization plan. The revenues obtained will be deposited in the Central Bank.

The decree also states that the bonds will not only serve to reduce the expenses of servicing the public debt. They will also serve to put the treasury accounts on a sound footing and to enable the national treasury to implement the transitory financing methods to which it is entitled. The instrument hereby created will be called the national treasury's 1983 consolidated bond. The bonds will bear the name of the Central Bank and their date of issuance will be 1 January 1983. A 2.75 percent interest rate will be paid every six months on 1 January and on 1 June [as heard] every year. The decree states that payment of the interest will begin on 1 July 1983.

Reimbursement of the principal will begin 1 January 1984. The holder will recover 0.90 percent of the bond's face value yearly. The Finance Secretariat will be charged with establishing the value for the consolidated bonds and with making the necessary arrangements for their issuance and servicing. The decree also authorizes the Finance Secretariat to agree with the Central Bank to replace these bonds with other kinds of bonds having similar characteristics but a different interest rate.

SOLIZ COMMENTS ON 'UNSOLVED' POLITICAL CRISIS

PY241534 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 23 Jan 83

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Text] La Paz, 23 Jan (AFP) -- The general opinion here is that the appointment of three ministers who are members of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), which is presided over by President Hernan Siles Zuzao and by an independent left the political crisis unsolved at a time in which Bolivia is confronting a dramatic situation.

The crisis was unleashed 2 weeks ago when six Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) ministers resigned, thus leaving stagnated the economic plan that was basically drafted by this party.

This problem became evident when President Siles Zuazo was able to fill only four of the vacant cabinet posts but despite the many consultations he carried out with different national political sectors, he was unable to appoint a finance minister.

He was also unable to appoint an education minister.

At the beginning, it was thought the president would replace the outgoing MIR ministers with well-known leaders of the dissident MNRI sector which has strong influences in Congress, but this was not possible since an agreement on party unity was not achieved.

Moreover, it seems that Siles Zuazo rejected the idea of giving more cabinet posts to the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB), which controls the mining and labor ministries, and to the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), which is still confined to heading the unimportant Housing and Urbanization Ministry.

However, according to observers the appointment of new orthodox MNRI leaders to the Energy and Hydrocarbons Ministry, which will be headed by Jorge Medina; to the Social Welfare and Health Ministry, which will be headed by Javier Torres Goitial; and to the Information Ministry, which will be headed by Mario Rueda Pena (he replaced Jorge Gonzales Roda), seems to show that Vice President Jaime Paz Azmora was right when he said that the government is losing its characteristic as a coaliton government.

Observers noted that the president is overcoming the difficult situation by implementing partial and immediate measures which do not solve the basic problems.

For example, he appointed Arturo Nunes del Prado as acting finance minister so that he will be able to negotiate important credits with World Bank officials who arrived in Bolivia and who have not yet been received in view of the cabinet crisis.

Moreoever, the 35th Andean Pact meeting opens on Monday in Santa Cruz, which is located 1,000 km east of La Paz. Bolivia will be represented at this meeting by Gonzales Roda, who only yesterday was sworn-in as integration minister.

Observers have also noted that with the MIR -- a dynamic political force that has great influence among the young passing to the opposition, Siles Zuazo has lost even more of his influence in Congress where opposition parties are an overwhelming majority.

In this regard, the MNR-Historico (MNR-H) [Historical National Revolutionary Movement], which is headed by former president Victor Paz Estensoro, noted the incoherency of the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) governing coalition which is unable to resolve the national crisis.

Moreover, the most fervent UDP supporters praised the appointment of Jorge Medina Pinedo as energy and hydrocarbons minister. Medina is the leader of oil workers and of the MNR-H, and with his appointment the regime will expand its influence within one of the most important labor sectors in the country.

The president's supporters believe that this expanded social basis will enable Siles Zuazo to negotiate under better conditions those credits that Bolivia urgently needs to overcome the deep crisis the country is experiencing.

This opinion trend notes that the MIR tends to radicalize Siles Zuazo while the appointment of Christian Democrats and of members of the dissident MNRI sector tends to put him in a conservative position.

Velarde Declares Crisis 'Overcome'

PY221808 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1636 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Speech by Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado at the cabinet swearing in ceremony at Government House in La Paz -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Constitutional President of the Republic of Bolivia, Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo, messers ministers, authorities; fellow countrymen:

I feel deeply honored to represent my colleagues of your excellency's cabinet, Mr Constitutional President of the Republic Dr Herman Siles Zuazo, and to convey in this ceremony the gratitude of those of us who have been confirmed in our posts and of those who are taking up today the arduous task of carrying out government functions.

The political crisis we have experienced and observed was overcome after many consultations and negotiations carried out in the purest democratic fashion. The cabinet reshuffle will guarantee the continuity of the economic policy implemented on 6 November 1982.

The present cabinet will make the best effort to continue to march along the path toward finding a final solution to the serious economic and social crisis that we inherited from the dictatorial regimes. We will do this without concealing anything from the people.

We are certain that the conditions enabling the reactivation of the productive apparatus will arise after the economic upheaval is overcome. This is the basic condition for improving the standard of living of the humble classes [classes oppulares] and of all the Bolivian people in general. At the same time, this condition is the starting point for attaining a reduction in the unemployment rate that is troubling us and for strengthening our economy's export sector.

Accepting these functions under the present circumstances, Mr President, is a challenge for peaceful, creative, patriotic and honest toil. We resolutely accept this challenge with hopes in the future of the democratic process. This process should be adamantly defended against all risks since it resulted from the efforts made by the people who support the process. We make this commitment to you and to the people. Thank you very much.

Lechin Expresses 'Serious Doubts'

PY241758 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jan (AFP) -- It was learned here today that Juan Lechin Oquendo, the leader of the powerful COB [Bolivian Labor Federation] has expressed his serious doubts about the newly appointed cabinet.

However, he noted that this was a personal point of view and added that the working class and the people of Bolivia in general, expect that a final solution to the crisis is found. Lechin Oquendo said that it is hoped that the present cabinet is better than the last one.

He also noted that the COB has nothing to do with internal government problems and that these are the exclusive responsibility of political parties.

Asked about the suggestion made by Jaime Paz Zamora, the vice president and leader of the dissident Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), that COB people replace the six ministries that were vacated by the MIR, Lechin said that this is the exclusive prerogative of the president.

MILITARY OFFICERS 'URGENTLY' RECALLED FROM LEAVE

PY250031 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jan (AFP) -- Officers of the Bolivian Armed Forces who were on leave have been unexpectedly and urgently called back, the afternoon newspaper JORNADA reported today in this capital.

Those officers had their leave canceled in order to comply with their specific functions in the face of possible actions which might disrupt the democratic process, the newspaper added.

The newspaper also cited reports from Santa Cruz about subversive preparations prompted by a cabinet crisis President Hernan Siles Zuazo was able to solve only after it had gone on for 2 weeks and which resulted in the tacit fracturing of the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity Front (UDP).

GOVERNMENT TO NATIONALIZE SERVICE COMPANIES

PY241350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 23 Jan (AFP) -- The YPFB [Bolivian Government Oil Deposits] manager reported today that the Bolivian Government will immediately nationalize all those public service companies that operate with foreign capital and are paid in dollars.

Enrique Mariaca, YPFB general manager, noted that these oil companies that were established under the government of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, (1971-1978), are not essential for the development of Bolivia's oil sector.

After noting that the operation of these companies have caused a flight of currency and has weakened YPFB, Mariaca said that YPFB has the capacity, the experts, and the means to do without these services.

The first step toward nationalizing these enterprises consisted in canceling the service contracts that are in force with these private companies.

The announced measure was harshly criticized in an editorial published by the influential newspaper EL MUNDO which charges Mariaca with having a nationalization mania, and of also trying to nationalize the Santa Cruz oil royalties.

Moreover, it was announced that $76 million will be invested in the drilling of oil wells in Santa Cruz, which is located 1,000 kms east of La Paz. This will result in an additional production of 4,000 barrels of oil per day and will make YPFB into the number one moneymaker in 1983 with $420 million per year.

MINISTER REPORTS ARREST OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PY221936 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Relayed report from Government Palace]

[Text] Interior Minister Mario Roncal has reported the arrest of two well known drug traffickers during an operation carried out this morning in a place not revealed by the minister. The minister said that traffickers are (Omar Casiq) and (Jaime Gutierrez). They are now under arrest and will be interrogated within the next few hours. Roncal called the reporters to make this report shortly after the installation of the new cabinet ministers at Government Palace.

The short press conference was held in the press hall of Government Palace. This is what the minister said:

[Begin Roncal recording] Ladies, gentlemen of the press, I want to tell you something which is not usually revealed until further evaluations are made. But you are all very well aware of the political situation we have experienced during the past few days that forces me to reveal information which under other circumstances I would have kept secret.

After a lengthy and careful operation that ended this morning, we detained two well-known drug traffickers. They are (Omar Casiq) and (Jaime Gutierrez). They are now being held for questioning so that they will provide all the required information on this illegal business. They have already been presented to the lower courts.

(Alonso Fernandez Vargas) was also detained with them, and his background is now under investigation. But I repeat that these two well-known drug traffickers have been detained. They are important figures in the extensive drug trade. We will probably give further information on this later, but I wanted to tell you this so that you will be able to see how we are working and so that you will be able to evaluate the work being carried out against drug traffickers, from the standpoint of the president's desire to fight an all-out war against the drug trade. And we have now detained these two well-known traffickers. [end recording]

Minister Roncal declined to give any further information on this important operation carried out early this morning somewhere in the country.

O GLOBO REPORTS ON INTEREST-DEPRESSING MEASURES

PY211303 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Jan 83 p 24

[Text] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas affirmed that, in the wake of the interest-reducing measures adopted by the CMN [National Monetary Council] yesterday, the interest rates in the floating segment of the money market will come down at once from 50 to 45 percentage points above inflation to 25 percentage points, resulting in a reduction of nominal interest rates (actually charged) from 200-150 percent per year to 150 percent, that is to say, from 9.6-9.3 to 7.9 percent per month. Real interest rates should then be reduced by half.

This will be the first stage in the interest-reducing process, Galveas announced. In a second stage, probably in March when the CMN will meet to uncouple internal and external interest rates, three additional measures will be enforced and rates will drop to 20 percentage points above inflation. According to Galveas' estimates, after the second drop, nominal interest rates will be 140 percent per year or 7.5 percent per month.

The beginning of the CMN meeting was delayed for 2 hours because of discussions about the measures to uncouple the internal from the external interest rates. It was decided, in a preceding meeting, that these measures will be approved only after negotiations **between** Brazil and its foreign bank creditors have ended.

The measures approved yesterday, in practice, are an answer to the proposals contained in a document which bankers submitted to the government.

Galveas stated: "The suggestions from the banks, the National Industrial Federation and the Sao Paulo Industrial Federation have been accepted to a great degree.

He then noted: "We were not too strict on the banks. The financial system is going to serve and to be used by national enterprises. To the extent that interest rates come down, it proves that the banking system is cooperating and enterprises are receiving benefits, with production costs declining and activities and employment increasing.

The idea of doing away with establishing interest rates when transactions are begun (prefixing) did not muster a consensus at the CMN meeting. The finance minister said that it was impossible to ascertain whether implementing that idea would effectively contribute to bring interest rates down. Some bankers even claimed that prefixing would drive interest rates upwards.

The authorized credit expansion of investment banks for the first quarter was doubled, going from 10 to 20 percent of the loan account balance as of December 1982. The large commercial banks will increase their credit expansion from 10 to 20 percent; the medium-sized from 14 to 16 percent; and the small banks from 16 to 18 percent. This flexibility for a 3-month time span will permit more competition among banks, thus contributing to push interest rates down. The 80 percent target for loan growth in 1983 was maintained.

The IOF [financial operation tax] percentage on financial operations was reduced by one-third, thus dropping from 6.9 to 4.6 percent per year or from 0.6 to 0.4 percent per month. This measure contributes directly to the reduction of the final cost of loans. There should be no decline in IOF total revenues, because its quantitative reduction should be compensated for by the increased volume of operations.

The bankers' proposal to reduce by 10 percentage points, from 45 percent to 35 percent, the legal reserve on demand deposits was accepted, but only for specific purposes.

Of the 10 percent of legal reserves that will no longer be turned in to the Central Bank, 5 percent will go to purchases of bank deposit certificates (CDB) which were issued by state banks prior to the 19 November elections at above-market borrowing rates; and the other 5 percent will be by banks to purchase new stocks and debentures.

According to the finance minister, the use of the 5 percent of released legal deposits for purchasing state bank CDB's will keep these certificates from pressuring interest rates upwards.

The use of the other 5 percent to purchase new stocks and debentures, in addition to contributing to business capitalization and reducing the pressure of these papers on the money market, will require matching funds from the banks' own resources.

Galveas explained that in the purchase of stocks and debentures the banks will be required to invest bank resources equivalent to half the amount generated by the 5 percent of released legal reserves plus the full amount so generated. According to the minister, this is an example of the banking system's contribution to the interest-depressing process.

In addition to the investments of the released 5 percent legal deposit for the purchase of new stocks and debentures, two other measures for business capitalization were approved yesterday by the CMN.

The first measure reduces from 30 to 20 percent the obligatory participation of government-issued securities ORTNS [National Treasury Readjustable Notes] and LTNS [National Treasury Notes] in pension fund portfolios. The finance minister said that this measure will allow more pension funds to be invested in stocks and debentures.

The second capitalization measure permits Brazilian private enterprises to claim a 5-percent tax deduction on capital expansion in 1983. For instance, if a company has a 100-million-cruzeiro capital expansion in 1983, it will be entitled to claim a 5-million-cruzeiro deduction in 1984.

Galveas announced that this year the Central Bank will substantially curtail the floating of ORTNS to pressure interest rates downwards.

He admitted that the Central Bank will maintain the 9 percent a month interest rate for overnight borrowing, and it expects an average interest rate of 6 percent a week.

The finance minister announced that 5-year ORTNS, paying no interest but subject to exchange correction will be auctioned on 17 January. These have been dubbed 5-to-0 ORTNS.

He said that these "5-to-0" will have retroactively accrued time (they will be predated) and will be used moderately in hedging operations (foreign loans converted into ORTNS with foreign-exchange correction as a guarantee against maxidevaluation of the cruzeiro).

The 33-percent increase determined by the Banco do Brasil on the interest rates of discount operations involving commercial paper was reviewed. According to Galveas, the interest rates which had been set at 79.5 percent per year were lowered to 72 percent a year or 6 percent per month.

The apportionment of 45 percent of credit funds (35 percent at subsidized interest rates and 10 percent at interest rates equivalent to monetary correction plus 8 percent) cannot henceforth surpass total demand deposits at a given bank.

Galveas explained that the above measure is intended especially for the benefit of small and medium-sized banks which at times, to comply with the mandatory 45-percent agricultural credit, had as much as six times their demand deposits loaned out to farmers. He noted that the above measure, rather than reducing the volume of agricultural credit, will expand private bank financing for agriculture by 100 million cruzeiros, bringing the total financing to 600 billion cruzeiros.

According to Minister Galveas, the 100 million cruzeiros correspond exactly to the amount by which small and medium-sized banks failed to comply with the mandatory 45-percent credit apportionment to agriculture under the now superseded regulation.

The CMN also approved the following measures:

The sale-leaseback operations (sale of goods for leasing back to the seller) with a repurchase option for a period of 8 or more years are exempted from IOF, but will pay a 2 percent tax on the value of each installment.

The period for keeping in the country foreign resources invested in the stock exchange is shortened from 2 years to 90 days. The creation of investment companies with capital surpassing 50,000 ORTNS and their operation within the system have been authorized.

The interest rates on operations under the small business assistance program (Pamicro), which is managed by the federal economic fund, were set at 65 percent a year (a real rate of 60 percent plus 5 percent). Pamricro interest rates were 47 percent before.

The mandatory participation of brokerage firms in exchange operations is henceforth mandatory only for operations surpassing $20,000. This middleman role was mandatory for operations involving as ilittle as $1,000 before.

Minimum prices were set at 3,000 cruzeiros for jute and potatoe seeds (30 kg) and 395 cruzeiros (white) and 309 cruzeiros (others), respectively. The minimum prices of the following seeds were maintained under the system of readjustment based on the INPC [national consumer price index]; peanuts, rice, bean, corn, soybeans and sorghum.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN LOAN STATUS

PY241726 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Brazilian Central Bank President Carlos Geraldo Langoni has indicated that Brazil has already obtained 93.66 percent of the $4.4 billion "jumbo loan;" has managed to renew 96.2 percent of the $4.7 billion portion of its foreign debt due this year; and has the commitment of 81.97 percent of the foreign bankers to roll over [Rolagem] commercial debts amounting to $8.8 billion. Thus, he feels that little is left to be done in order to close the 1983 balance of payments "with the minimum degree of tranquillity necessary, fewer trips and telephone calls."

In addition to this, the country will be able to increase the amount of the aid it has requested from the IMF from $4.86 billion to more than $8 billion, if the increase of the quotas is approved in Washington.

DROUGHT, FLOODS CAUSE 'DRAMATIC' PROBLEMS

PY241821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1502 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 24 Jan (AFP) -- Some 500 hunger-driven and unemployed Brazilian farmers plundered the open air food market of Triunfo, a village in the north of the country which is experiencing the consequences of a severe drought.

The farmers stole rice, beans and wheat and tradesmen who own stands in the market closed them after the plundering took place without the police having done anything to prevent it.

This was the second such plundering to take place in Triunfo last week and Mayor Julio Ramos reported that the situation of rural workers within his jursdiction is dramatic because there are no jobs or food for the farmers as there is no grass for the cattle.

Meanwhile the rains which have been hitting Minas Gerais State, north of Rio de Janeiro, for 3 months have caused the Verde River to overflow its banks and the flood has left 360 people homeless, thus raising to 6,740 the number of homeless in the state, according to a report which the Civil Defense Coordinating Board issued today.

At the end of last week, the settlers along the Parana River in Sao Paulo State began to leave their homes fearing one of the worst floods in recent times.

Civil Defense authorities today began to broadcast through the regional radio stations, communiques warning the riverside population about the danger posed by the current rise in the level of the Parana River.

ARMY APPROVES MANUFACTURE OF NEW MACHINEGUN

PY211412 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jan 83 p 20

[By Ronaldo S. Olive]

[Excerpt] A new Brazilian machinegun of advanced design was just proven in the difficult technical evaluation tests to which it was submitted by the Brazilian Army at the Marambaia proving grounds in Rio de Janeiro. It is the LAPA SM model 02, developed by the Automatic Weapons Projects Laboratory Limited, a specialized Rio de Janeiro firm, with the financial support of a powerful Brazilian industrial group. It was developed along with a 22 caliber sports rifle and an advanced 5.56 mm assault rifle. The production in series of this weapon will begin during the second half of this year, both for export and to meet domestic orders.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS REPARATIONS FROM ECUADOR

PY241348 Paris AFP in Spanish 2043 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 22 Jan (AFP) -- The Peruvian Government has demanded reparations from the Ecuadorean Government in view of the incident that took place last Tuesday at the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border when two Peruvian soldiers were killed.

This demand is included in a protest note that Peruvian acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Grados delivered this afternoon in Lima to Miguel Vaco, the Eucadorean ambassador to Peru, who was summoned to the Foreign Ministry for this purpose.

After delivering this note, Grados, who is acting foreign minister while Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb is in the United States, said that after this unfortunate incident which should have never happened, there have been no other incidents reported along the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border.

Grados said that the Peruvian Government is waiting for a proper response from the Ecuadorean Government.

The note states that the Peruvian Government reasserts to the Ecuadorean Government its strong protest over the armed intervention in its territory, over the treacherous attack against a Peruvian patrol, over the death of two members of the Peruvian patrol and over the falsifications contained in official Ecuadorean documents, all of which are offenses that are severely punished by international law.

The note adds that the circumstances surrounding this incident leads us to believe as in previous years, that Ecuador is trying to call international attention, on the eve of the anniversary of the signing of the Rio de Janeiro protocol which took place on 29 January 1942.

It adds that in keeping with the calmness and firmness of its rights, the Peruvian Government demands that the Ecuadorean Government make the proper reparations and it holds the Ecuadorean Government responsible for the result of those actions perpetrated against the inviolability of its territory, the life of its citizens, and its international reputation.

Ecuador Charged With Premeditation

PA232121 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has strongly protested to Ecuador last Tuesday's border incident during which two Peruvian soldiers were killed.

A note given to Miguel Antonio Vasco, Ecuador's ambassador to Peru, states that the circumstances of the incident lead to the belief that it was premeditated and was intended to create a climate of international alarm. The note demands due reparations from the Ecuadorean Government.

The Ecuadorean Armed Forces earlier issued a communique reporting that the bodies of two Peruvian soldiers who died in last Tuesday's border clash have been delivered to Peru. The document says the bodies were found in Ecuadorean territory after Ecuador agreed to a search request presented by Peruvian officers.

The Peruvian Joint Command says the clash occurred in Peruvian territory. Ecuadorean authorities say the incident occurred in the Ecuadorean town of Ishpingo.

TERRORISTS BOMB MICROWAVE TOWERS, LEAVE THREATS

PY241722 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 24 Jan (AFP) -- It was reported here today that two microwave towers were destroyed by a terrorist commando in Huaraz 400 km northeast of Lima, thus cutting off telephone, telex and television links between many towns and villages of Ancash Department and the rest of the country. Some 15 hooded extremists armed with machineguns took by surprise the only guard of the Llamacorral tower, 40 km west of Huaraz, tied him up, set fire to and blew up the facilities and the tower.

Later, another group attacked the Reccresh tower, 12 km from Huaraz, where the lone guard was also unable to prevent the extremists from blowing up the tower and the surrounding facilities. Before leaving both places the extremists left lists of political, court and and police officials who must leave Huaraz within 72 hours or face the risk of being summarily executed.

Reports indicated that the relatives of the two guards who were staying with them have disappeared and it is possible that the extremists have kidnapped them. Meanwhile, two terrorists who were trying to blow up a police clinic in Ayacucho, 575 km southeast from Lima, were arrested last Friday and found to be carrying dynamite and other explosives according to the police report.

Havana Reports Clashes

PA221604 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has declared a state of emergency in (?Cayacaja), near Huancavelica, located in the southeastern Andes. This is the sixth province placed under military control so far. It was learned that in the high areas of Huancavelica, armed clashes took place between members of the "Shining Path" guerrilla group and the government forces. This armed group is reportedly the same which previously attacked Ayacucho.

Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has emphatically stated that under no circumstances will his government hold talks with the terrorists operating in Ayacucho. Belaunde Terry also indicated that these terrorists are simple murderers. The Peruvian Government has also declared a state of emergency in the province of Acobamba, located in the remotest parts of Huancavelica. For several days, armed clashes took place there. It was also learned from other sources that the government had also declared a state of emergency in the province of (?Cayacaja).

The military chief of the area, Gen (Clemente Noel Moral) said that a tribunal will be created in Ayacucho for the purpose of hearing charges of police brutality against area civilians. In the few past hours it was learned that several bombs exploded near Ayacucho.

TOQUEPALA MINEWORKERS END STRIKE 24 JAN

PY250142 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2016 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 24 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Southern Peru Copper Corporation has reported that 2,000 workers of the Toquepala copper mine today ended a strike they had called on 6 January to demand wage gains. The company's spokesman added that 250 administrative employees of the Ilo metallurgical center also returned to work.

AGREEMENT TO EXPORT PETROLEUM TO JAPAN SIGNED

FL250153 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0037 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The state enterprise Mexican Petroleum today finalized an agreement with Japan by means of which Mexico will sell 160,000 barrels of oil daily to that Asian country.

The agreement was signed by the president of the Japanese enterprise Mexican Petroleum Import Company (MEP), Tokio Nagayama, and Pemex director Mario Ramon Beteta.

The quantity of crude that Mexico will supply to Japan daily during 1983 equals the volume traded between the two enterprises during last year's last 3 months.

The Japanese consortium was established in 1979 for the purpose of importing Mexican crude, and is formed by 26 oil companies, nine commercial corporations and three banks.

Finally, both Nagayama and Beteta reasserted that the agreement for the sale of oil to Japan is an indication of the economic cooperation between the two nations, which remains at a high level.

GUATEMALAN REFUGEE CAMPS 'COMPLETELY UNSANITARY'

PA241326 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 15 Jan 83 p 17-a

[By EXCELSIOR correspondent Jorge Gonzalez]

[Text] Marques de Comillas, Chis., 14 Jan -- In the last 2 months 95 Guatemalans have died in the refugee camps located near Lacantum River. The refugees died of malnutrition and the lack of medicines.

According to Maria Luisa Pelaez, who is in charge of the zone's emergency plan which was established by the SSA [Secretariat of Health and Assistance], the Guatemalan refugees live in completely unsanitary conditions in the Ixcan and Chajul camps.

"At times," she said, "deaths could be prevented if only we had a bottle of serum on hand."

She explained that 7,200 Guatemalans, most of them Indians who fled from their country's army, live in the three camps located in the area.

Dr Pelaez and UNICEF's Dr Alejandro de la Torre both said that more food is needed.

In order to survive, several refugees have had to sell the few belongings they managed to bring from the communities where they used to live, to a man named Tono.

They added that the refugees have told them that they would rather die in Mexico than in their own country due to the Guatemalan Army's repression.

According to the refugees, the Guatemalan soldiers burned their houses and crops and tortured both men and women.

BELIZE

CATHOLIC CHURCH ANNOUNCES POPE'S VISIT IN MARCH

FL211900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Jan 21, CANA -- Pope John Paul will visit Belize in early March as part of a Latin American tour which will begin in late February. This announcement was made by the Roman Catholic bishop of Belize Rev Robert Hodapp late yesterday evening during an open air mass to mark the centenary of the work of the Sisters of Mercy in Belize.

The invitation for the pontiff's visit to Belize was sent to the Vatican by the Prime Minister of Belize Mr George Price and Bishop Hodapp.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTY MINISTER DENIES JOINT EXERCISES WITH U.S.

PA250308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2221 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] San Jose, 24 Jan (AFP) -- Johnny Campos, Costa Rican Deputy Minister of Public Security, today denied that his country plans to stage joint military operations with the U.S. Army, as was charged today by BARRICADA, the official FSLN newspaper.

Campos, after affirming that "we have no interest in this type of maneuver," said that Costa Rica has no army and that the police "are not trained" to participate in this type of exercise. "We do not deem our territory's use for military maneuvers wise," the deputy minister said, referring to the information published today by BARRICADA.

According to the Nicaraguan newspaper, special Costa Rican police forces will participate in 2 weeks in joint operations with the U.S. Army in an Atlantic area of this country.

The charge referred to a U.S. destroyer that arrived last weekend in Puerto Limon in this part of Costa Rica, but Campos indicated that the ship is here on a "good will mission," which he termed "routine."

"It has nothing to do with military exercises of this type," he said. He noted that in the past few years similar ships have docked in this Atlantic port.

DEPUTIES RETURN FROM VISIT, PRAISE CUBA

PA222018 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] The Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples are definitely in favor of peace, Costa Rican Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez said upon returning to San Jose, after visiting the two countries along with 16 other Costa Rican parliamentarians. Rodriguez stressed that it is high time to normalize relations with Nicaragua. After accusing Foreign Minister Fernando Volio of trying to undermine those ties against the Costa Rican people's wishes, Deputy Rodriguez stressed that the threat of war is real and concrete in the short term because pressures in this direction are being exerted on Central America. In Nicaragua, on the other hand, he said, there is real interest and willingness to resolve peacefully and conflict with Costa Rica.

Costa Rican Deputy (Carlos Maria Chazud) stressed that in Cuba he noticed a great willingness to hold talks on the existing international conflicts, talks without any preconceived positions.

The deputy regretted the absence of normal ties between his country and the Caribbean island.

For his part, Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto recalled that several Costa Rican papers had termed him a traitor to the homeland when he denounced the existence of several former Somozist guardsmen's camps in Costa Rica several months ago. Now, he said, those camps have not only been discovered, but others, even closer to the Nicaraguan border, have been located.

In a statement to this station, Costa Rican Deputies Jorge Arturo Monge and Freddy Menendez expressed their admiration for Cuba's medical and educational development, stressing that their meeting with Cuban leader Fidel Castro had been very significant due to their wide-ranging discussion of the current economic situation in Latin America and the rest of the world.

POLICE FIND DESERTED ANTI-SANDINIST CAMPS

PA240204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1754 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 23 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Three deserted camps belonging to anti-Sandinists were recently discovered by rural police in the northern part of the country.

Rural police chief Col Benito Zeledon said today that the camps were found at the mouths of the Parismina and Tortuguero Rivers on the Atlantic coast.

The police found medicine, gas stoves and army uniforms at the sites where the anti-Sandinist groups operated. No arrests were made, according to the authorities.

RURAL, CIVIL GUARDS ENSURING NEUTRALITY

PA221453 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] A report heard by the Security Council deals with operations by the Civil and Rural Guards in the northern and Atlantic border zone against the counterrevolutionary camps and groups which belong to Fernando Chamorro Rappachiolli. The Civil Guard actions will be continued in an effort to maintain the country's neutrality in relation to problems and confrontations between countries of the continent. The guard's action will also be continued to prevent subversive groups from disrupting Costa Rica's peace and internal security. By disposition of the State Council and to guarantee the security of border townships, all persons arrested in these operations will be turned over to judicial authorities.

Counterrevolutionary leader Fernando Chamorro Rappachiolli was ousted from Costa Rica after he was found in possession of heavy arms and war materiel. Nevertheless, the authorities are trying to identify his agents active in Costa Rica in order to turn them over to the proper courts for legal action.

The Security Council reiterated its decision to ensure respect for the country's institutionality and to prevent the use of Costa Rican territory for warlike actions against neighboring countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO BE HONORED IN HONDURAS

PA241456 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez will go to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, this weekend to be decorated by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova.

The Honduran Government has honored our country's foreign minister with the Order of Morazan in the degree of Great Cross, its highest decoration, which the Honduran president will award to Volio at a special ceremony. Foreign Minister Volio will receive the decoration in recognition of his efforts for peace in Central America and for the defense of representative democracy.

EL SALVADOR

PAPER SEES NEGOTIATIONS DETRIMENTAL TO PEACE

PA221421 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 19 Jan 83 p 9

[Editorial: "Dialogue Will Be the Threshold of Isthmian Conflagration"]

[Excerpts] On proposing that negotiations be carried out with the guerrillas, it is frequently said that the conflict affecting our country should be resolved "by the Salvadorans" without the interference of foreign powers. The idea is that only we can organize our house to achieve an effective and lasting peace.

But no sensible person who knows national realities accepts such a thesis for three fundamental reasons, which cannot and should not be ignored on analyzing the current tragedy.

These are: The massive act of repudiation of the guerrillas on 28 March, which at the time met the essential demands imposed by the United States to aid El Salvador, demonstrated that the insurgents do not represent any significant sector of the population.

The state of war in El Salvador is not the result of deep internal divisions among the inhabitants who could not achieve a reconciliation due to the existing political mechanisms in our country.

But the most important consideration is the impact which negotiations with the guerrillas might have on the security and future of our neighbors. In all instances, the regional aspect of the subversive aggression must be recognized since foreign support is becoming stronger as is the supply of weaponry. What up until a few years ago had not gone beyond the stage of urban terrorism has become, after Nicaragua's fall to Castro-Sandinism, practically a conventional-type war.

When Nicaragua fell into an apparent pluralist scheme with the complicity of Washington, Caracas, San Jose, and other governments, this apparent pacification was the beginning of the conflicts that have gripped the four other nations of Central America. The "pluralist" character imposed on Nicaragua did not take too long in unleashing a Marxist regime and a conflagration on the whole isthmus.

The Final Objective of the Central American War Is To Destablize Mexico

For similar reasons the temporary "pacification" of El Salvador would allow the dedication of the resources in arms, men, strategy, and even propaganda to destabilizing Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica. A "peace" negotiated in this manner, which is nothing but capitulation before terrorist insurgents, would be at the cost of the security of neighboring nations which would be attacked both from Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The increasing war in El Salvador is only an intermediate, albeit vitally important, phase of the communist siege on Central America. As U.S. Senator Henry Jackson clearly pointed out, the final objective in the Central American isthmus is the eventual destabilization of Mexico, the gravity of which can only escape a few naive persons.

ARMY SOURCES CITE OPERATION SUCCESS IN MORAZAN

PA242228 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 24 Jan 83 p 11

[Text] San Miguel -- According to reports from unofficial but reliable sources at the war front, the army's troops are inexorably advancing and wiping out the last guerrilla redoubts in northern Morazan Department.

It was reported that most of the 12 towns that had been seized by the guerrillas have been recovered and that the guerrillas are now retreating in defeat. Our sources said that never before has such a huge operation been staged in that area and that the insurgents' final defeat is just a matter of time.

The reports add that the guerrillas are fleeing at random, abandoning weapons, ammunition and other supplies, with the victorious army in hot pursuit. It was noted that the subversives have suffered substantial casualties and that it is now believed that they will be totally eradicated in the area this time.

There is optimism throughout Morazan, especially among the thousands of people displaced from the northern area, who firmly hope to be able to return to their homes soon and to lead a normal life of work and self-betterment. There are no subversives left in Guatajiagua, Yamabal, Sensembra, Cacaopera, Meanguera, Jocoaitique and nearby places, the sources said.

Finally, they said that the fighting is heavy in northern Morazan Department near Perquin, San Fernando, Torola, Arambala and Joateca. They noted that the guerrillas' defeat in that area is the most disastrous and demoralizing that they have suffered to date.

REBELS SEIZE MILITARY PLANS DURING ARMY DRIVE

PA212211 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] San Salvador, 20 Jan (AFP) -- The guerrillas have seized a secret Salvadoran Army document giving details of a planned operation against Guazapa volcano, north of San Salvador, which has been under rebel control for the past 3 years, according to a report released tonight by the AIP [Independent Press Agency], linked to opposition sectors. The document was seized this morning, a few hours after the described military operation got underway, according to the information given to AIP by a spokesman of the FMLN.

The plans, written on a piece of [word indistinct] paper "similar to that used in Vietnam," were designed to their smallest details by U.S. military advisers, according to U.S. veteran fighter Charlie Clemens, now fighting for the rebels.

The objective of the military plan was "to locate, capture and destroy the FMLN guerrillas in Guazapa," but the operation failed "late in the afternoon," according to the war report released by AIP.

The document indicated that the operation would last for 5 days with support from 1,200 troops of the (?Arceu) battalion assigned to the 1st Infantry Brigade at San Carlos post, assisted by the Cojutepeque Detachment from Cuscatlan Department and the National Guard.

The groups participating in the actions, the locations of the tactical commands and the radio frequencies to be used were also detailed in the document, according to the information.

The FMLN report, released by the press secretary of the Guazapa Front, poet Alfonso Hernando [word indistinct], explained that the secret plans were obtained by the rebels a few hours after the fighting began there.

The guerrilla official noted that "15 soldiers were killed in combat, including a captain who headed a company," and that "many wounded soldiers were evacuated in helicopters to the San Salvador military hospital."

Meanwhile, A-37 bombers attacked Guazapa hill communities 30 km north of the capital, but there is no information on civilian casualties, he added.

According to the report, the military plan was designed by U.S. military advisers -- over 50 of them. This was confirmed by Vietnam veteran Charlie Clemens, who has joined the rebel forces.

Fighting continued in this afternoon at different points on the Guazapa Front, "but we can say that the plan has already failed," the guerrilla report affirmed. This is the first time that such documents have fallen into FMLN hands, it was noted here.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Central Front Actions

PA221501 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] From the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, we have received information that at 0800 on 20 January, at km 42 on the new San Martin Highway, FMLN forces led by Commander (Jose Martinez) and the (Rafael Aguilada) Battalion ambushed an enemy column that was travelling to Suchitoto between the enemy positions at Copinol and Aceituno.

The enemy fled in panic. We killed 10 enemy and injured 13, totalling 23 casualties. Our combat forces took two prisoners of war; two soldiers from Company 4 of the 5th Military Detachment at Cojutepeque. In this operation, we recovered two M-16 rifles, along with two cartridge clips and other materiel.

The report is signed by Commander (Ramiro Vasquez) on Guazapa Hill. Thus we have more evidence of the very low morale of the forces of the general of defeat, the general without a command; Jose Guillermo Garcia.

Actions in Chalatenango

PA221645 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Chalatenango is present in the development of our nationwide military campaign. From Chalatenango we have received confirmation that in the town of Concepcion Quetzaltepeque, which our forces occupied on the 18 January, we recovered two Czech rifles, a 12-gauge shotgun and other war materiel. Similarly, our forces distributed revolutionary propaganda.

We have also received a report from Chalatenango on the military situation in that department, where General Garcia has been abandoning his positions as a result of the military pressure being exerted by our forces.

Since 12 January, the enemy has abandoned the following positions in Chalatenango: Los (?Chivos), La Canada, Comalapa, Arcatao, Concepcion Quetzaltepeque, Santa Rita, Dulce Nombre de Maria, San Francisco Morazan and the posts at [name indistinct] and on the Chalatenango highways, [words indistinct] Chalatenango Department.

Any enemy troops that come to Morazan, Chalatenango or any other of our war fronts, (?will provide us with) more rifles, more weapons and more prisoners of war. This report from Chalatenango was sent by Commander (Dimas).

The militias are active in Chalatenango. Another report from Chalatenango indicates that FMLN militias occupied the hamlets of Los Sitios and Los Gutierrez, as well as Dulce Nombre de Maria, where a political-cultural ceremony and a meeting were held, as well as a military parade.

The report also covers the following militia activity: Distribution of propaganda by our militias on the northern highway. On 17 January, our militia units occupied the northern trunk highway in (El Tunel) canton from 0400 to 1700. They distributed revolutionary propaganda to our people.

Here is more militia information: On 20 January, our miltias set up a roadblock on the highway between San Jose las Flores and Tonacatepeque and sabotaged two vehicles; a bus and a pickup [words indistinct]

General Garcia, if you insist on abandoning your positions, if you insist on giving us the victory [words indistinct], you must take the consequences.

FMLN 'Warning' to Garcia

PA221655 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Warning to General Garcia"]

[Text] We have already warned you, General Garcia, of the futility of taking up new positions in our territory. We are not worried about this. What bothers is seeing the coldblooded and shameless manner in which you plan to send hundreds of soldiers and officers to certain death, to shed their blood for nothing.

In order to give you a little help, General Garcia -- not to win the war, because you have already lost it, but rather to help you act more responsibly toward your men -- we are going to give you some information in an effort to convince you that your cause here in Morazan is lost. We suggest that you take a map, a pencil and a notebook, and that you pay close attention.

Of the various towns throughout Morazan Department, our forces have attacked 15 and evicted the national army troops; in other words, 60 percent of the towns in the department. Although the saying goes that even a fool learns from experience, you were unable to learn, since we have carried out a total of 23 dislodging operations, which means that we have repeated our operation in some towns.

Moreover, if you still do not understand, if you want us to present this from another viewpoint; northern Morazan from the Torola River to the border has seven towns. We have ousted you from all of them, from all your positions.

But do not be frightened yet, General Garcia, because that is not all. Add the following: We have dealt you crushing defeats in three important battles; the battle of Poza Honda in April 1982, the battle of the Torola - San Fernando highway in July 1982 and the battle of San Felipe in October 1982.

In these battles, you sent dozens of soldiers to their deaths and you gave us large numbers of rifles and other materiel. Remember that we also destroyed two buses on the strategic military pass at the bridge over the Torola River, after evicting the troops that were guarding it.

That is still not all, if you wish, also add the eviction from four towns in northern La Union and two towns in northern San Miguel. Also list the two battles on the roads from (Chapestilla) to Ciudad Barrios and from (Santa Rosa Herida) to Anamoros. All these operations were carried out by columns from the northeastern front, which extends beyond Morazan Department.

So that you will not feel so bad, we have not included all the defeats that we have inflicted on you at many less important positions, such as hills and bridges or ambushes, night attacks and so forth.

If you have carefully noted all this, you will realize that you have only suffered one defeat after another in this department.

On the other hand, what have you done to us? What has your high command done to us in the past 2 years? It has launched five large-scale operations to no avail. We always emerge stronger. In view of all this, we repeat that we are sorry that you are determined to continue to send hundreds of soldiers and officials to their deaths. We have already warned you; any position established in our territories will be cleared. Let it be on your head if you want to continue giving us victories, but do not be surprised if someday the soldiers disobey you, rebel against you and join the people's ranks.

Station Claims Successes

PA222000 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Our January Revolutionary Heroes military campaign advances. As of 8 January, when we began our new victorious campaign, we have seized 220 rifles and 7 support weapons from the dictatorship. This makes a total of 227 arms seized from the troops of the warmongering general.

Our revolutionary army has inflicted 294 casualties on the enemy. On the battlefields we have taken 130 prisoners of war. We have taken six townships. Our peoples advance while the enemy retreats.

Garcia Ouster Predicted

PA222215 (Clandestine) Radio Vencermos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] The man who was unable to win any battles against our people, General Garcia, the strategist of defeat, is on the verge of being kicked out of the army. Three years of our people's victory were just too much for him. The sad thing is that Garcia is no longer the North Americans' man. He is no longer of any use to them, and he was never viewed in a good light by the other corrupt militarymen. Thus, Garcia will be remembered by the troops as the general who sent yet more men to their death.

Interestingly, it was another corrupt militaryman who accused Garcia of being corrupt. Garcia will be ousted from the armed forces for his incapacity to halt our revolutionary advance. This is the destiny of traitors. When they are no longer of use to their bosses they are thrown onto the trash heap.

While Garcia packs his bags to go to Miami -- because, mind you, although the 3 years he served in the Defense Ministry did not help him destroy our revolutionary army, they did allow him to steal, to buy a house in Miami where his family now lives. With the typical attitude of those on the verge of being booted out, he has hatily prepared actions against our forces. The operation in Morazan, where thousands of soldiers are running around without any plan or specific objective, is one example. Thousands of soldiers are falling due to Garica's irresponsibility. The strategist of defeat remains irresponsible toward his troops until the last minute.

The fall of General Garcia, the genius of confusion, results from the thrusts and advances of the people's forces. It is the product of the attack on the air force, of the Commander Gonzalo Usulutan Heroes campaign; it is the product of the October Heroes and Martyrs campaign. Garcia's fall is the result of our people's current victories. Whoever replaces General Garcia must know what the general without a command is leaving behind. Garcia is bequeathing him a group of discontent officers, demoralized troops, and, above all, a war that is already lost.

Reagan 'Lies' Cited

PA231733 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] The U.S. President has again lied to the U.S. Congress. But this time Ronald Reagan did not dare say the human rights situation in El Salvador has improved. This time Ronald Reagan limited himself to saying that in the past 6 months there has been no setback. Ronald Reagan's third certification of infamy comes at an extremely critical moment for the government led by Magana, Garcia and D'Aubuisson.

The deep divisions in the so-called government of national unity and the successful military campaigns [of the FMLN] are bringing the regime to the brink of collapse. This is why Reagan lied again. Knowing that without this military assistance the dictatorship would fall in a matter of days, Reagan lied again over the heaps of bodies of 45,000 soldiers killed by the repressive forces and death squads of the regime. Reagan lied again over the bodies of six U.S. citizens; because everyone knows that those responsible for the crimes of the four U.S. nuns and the other two citizens were released.

As for the reforms, these have been totally discarded even in the language of the government after the 28 March electoral farce. The pitiful efforts of the Christian Democratic-military junta were crushed by the ultrarightwing.

However, we do not care about Reagan's certification. The victory of our people is now completely assured. The enemy army has been defeated. The problem is not whether or not the enemy army receives military assistance; the problem is not whether it receives more weapons or if new battalions are formed. The problem is that the enemy army is facing a well-trained revolutionary army. The problem is that the soldiers no longer want to take up their weapons sent by the U.S. Government in response to the certification of the infamy. Proof of this is the large number of prisoners of war taken by our forces in the past few months. The problem is the serious moral situation within the dictatorship's army.

We are not worried about Reagan's certification. We are sure of the people's victory. President Ronald Reagan certified that in El Salvador there has been no setback in matters of human rights, contrary to the opinion of several congressmen, contrary to the will of many U.S. humanitarian organizations, contrary to the opinion of the U.S. press and the will of the North American people.

The problem of the certification is the problem of a [word indistinct] of a president before his people. [Words indistinct] of a crumbling dictatorship. But we know that neither Reagan's certification nor U.S. military aid to the dictatorship will prevent the sure victory of the Salvadoran people.

U.S. Embassy 'Meddling'

PA230050 (CLandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Your attention, please. We will no report to our people and the national and international media on information secured by the FMLN intelligence service.

The information states that two important U.S. Embassy officials have arrived in the town of Osicala, Morazan Department with the commanders of the elite battalions there. One of these officials is the U.S. Embassy military attache.

The arrival in Morazan of these important U.S. Embassy officials reflects the concern over the national army's difficult and grave military position resulting from the defeat suffered by the elite battalions there. This also shows the degree of U.S. Government meddling in our country's domestic affairs.

Action in Morazan Department

PA231905 (Clandestine) Radic Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] We have received the following FMLN war report on the military developments in Morazan Department:

At 1000 on Friday, 21 January, heavy fighting was reported between columns of the FMLN Comandante Rafael Arce Zablah Military Brigade and elements of the Atonal Battalion who tried to advance to the north of Morazan, attacking our positions at San Luis hill. At 1030, our forces engaged the enemy and drove them back, wounding 10 soldiers and killing another. At 1130 and in view of the resistance of our forces, the Atonal Battalion units withdrew to positions on the outskirts of Meanguera.

At 1400, the enemy started harassing FMLN positions in the north with 105-mm howitzers and 81-mm mortars. At 1420 on 21 January, the enemy made another attempt to advance on San Luis hill. At 1445, our forces again repelled the enmy with 70-mm mortar fire. An army lieutenant was wounded in this action.

At 1500, the enemy again tried to advance on our positions, but our columns attacked one of their flanks in an effort to encircle and annihilate them. In the ensuing battles, the enemy sustained heavy casualties. Enemy artillery tried to cover the retreat of the forces who fled in disorder. At 1600, the enemy command ordered the general withdrawal of all the enemy companies. At 1640, A-37 planes attacked our positions to cover the enemy retreat. At 1730, a helicopter tried to land to pick up the critically wounded but our 50-cal machinegun fire prevented its landing and forced its withdrawal.

At 1800, our 81-mm mortar battery attacked enemy positions at the Meanguera bridge who were trying to prepare the way for leaving town. At 1930 hours, our 120-mm mortar scored a direct hit on the enemy command post, inflicting many casualties on the soldiers still in the installations. Widespread confusion ensued, further undermining the morale of the entire Atonal Battalion ranks.

At 2030, the enemy reinforced its positions on the south bank of Torola River to avoid the encirclement of the troops in Meanguera. Throughout the night, our forces harassed various positions in Meanguera, in the enemy rearguard.

At 0445 on 22 January, our columns began a general counterattack on the enemy positions in the town of Meanguera. At 0630, the enemy began to lose ground on the outskirts of Meanguera, while the Atonal Battaltion began to retreat into the town. At 0650, enemy helicopters tried to offer air support to recover the lost positions, but were repelled by our artillery fire.

At 0750, the enemy tried to move its forces to the outskirts of Meanguera but were repelled and forced to flee in disorder. At 0722, [time as heard], our forces tried to surround the enemy but they escaped in haste.

At 0800, the Atonal Battalion began a general retreat toward the south bank of the Torola River, while our forces occupied enemy positions on El Tigre hill on the other side of Torola River. We were trying to cut off the enemy retreat in Meanguera. At 0830, our forces began to occupy positions in Meanguera, while the enemy hastily retreated in various directions. At 0840, our 81-mm mortar battery opened heavy fire on enemy positions on the destroyed bridge over the Torola River and the road to San Francisco Gotera where the enemy troops were retreating in disorder.

Between 0900 and 1000, A-37 planes shelled the population of Meanguera in a desperate attempt to cover the withdrawal of the enemy troops. At 1000 our forces took control of the township of Meanguera and tried to encircle the enemy units that had been left isolated north of the Torola River. From that moment on, the army incessantly bombed the township of Meanguera, causing many civilian casualties.

At the moment that we drafted this report, we were beginning to get figures on casualties and weapons seized from the Atonal Battalion. The enemy casualties are many and include officers and soldiers. In the coming hours we will issue a new report giving the general results of the fighting which is still underway. Some 51 years after the popular insurrection of 1932, our forces which have inherited the fighting spirit of Farabundo Marti are defeating the enemy.

Long live our heroes and martyrs of heroic January. Long live the heroic columns of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. Long live our fronts and military forces throughout national territory.

United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. [Issued] from Morazan, free territory, 22 January 1983, year of the fierce battles for liberation. [Signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano; Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo (Quico); Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana; Commander Joaquin Villalobos.

U.S. Rights Violations Charged

PA240222 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] On Friday, 21 January, U.S. President Ronald Reagan certified to the U.S. Congress that the Salvadoran Government has made improvements in the human rights field. This is not only a lie, as many congressmen, humanitarian organizations, U.S. media and other prestigious institutions have said, but is also hypocritical, since the U.S. State Department is involved in activities that violate human rights in our country.

We submit the following evidence of direct U.S. Government involvement in human rights violations perpetrated by the Salvadoran Government:

1. On 22 August 1982, seven FMLN companeros were arrested in Tegucigalpa by the Honduran security corps. They are Arquimedes Antonio Canada, Commander Alejandro Montenegro; Cesar Amilcar Gonzalez; Jose Antonio Caceres Galindo; Gisela Reyes; Teresa de Jesus Serrano, mother of one of the FMLN leaders; Grecia Lidice Armijo Reyes, 8 years old; and Roberto Armando Cruz Serrano, 5 years old.

2. Following the occupation of the Chamber of Commerce building in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, by Honduran guerrillas who demanded the release of our companeros, the Honduran Government and Army High Command told the media that all those arrested had been turned over to the Salvadoran Government.

3. The Salvadoran Government admitted that these seven companeros were at the disposal of the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff.

4. Through an intermediary, our organization suggested exchanging these seven and three others who are being held as political prisoners in Salvadoran prisons for Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, Salvadoran deputy defense minister, who has been our prisoner of war since 19 July in Morazan Department.

5. Col Rafael Flores Lima, Salvadoran Army chief of staff, and Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia agreed through the intermediary to begin negotiations.

6. During the negotiations, held in Costa Rica, Colonel Flores Lima agreed to the prisoner exchange and asked for time to make the arrangements.

7. Our organization agreed to wait. The negotiations are now at a stalemate.

8. Our intelligence service reported that our seven companeros were sent to Panama by orders of the U.S. State Department, to be placed at the direct disposal of the U.S. Government.

9. At the end of December, International Red Cross officials, including (Felix Felder), confirmed that the seven companeros had been taken to the Republic of Panama.

10. This was confirmed by Col Rafael Flores Lima, who said the seven companeros were flown to the Republic of Panama aboard a Salvadoran Air Force plane at 2400 on 16 November. They arrived early in the morning of 17 November. We learned this from Colonel Flores Lima through our intermediary in Costa Rica.

11. We learned through our intelligence service that Col Rafael Flores Lima and Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia told army officers and others, including Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo's relatives, that the companeros captured in Honduras had been turned over to the International Red Cross committee, but Red Cross spokesmen denied this.

All this proves the U.S. Government's involvement in the torture and disappearances perpetrated by the Salvadoran regime. However, the direct U.S. involvement in the case of our seven companeros is more serious, because among those arrested and placed at the disposal of the U.S. State Department are two children and a lady, the mother of one of our FMLN leaders.

It also proves that the U.S. Government opposed negotiations for Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo's release.

The most recent case in which the U.S. State Department has been involved in violating human rights is that of Nicaraguan youth Jose Orlando Tardencilla, who was captured by the Salvadoran security corps. The U.S. State Department later took charge of him in order to set up a propaganda campaign in Washington. The U.S. State Department's maneuver collapsed when Tardencilla refused to collaborate with the farce.

These actions also demonstrate the submissiveness of the Salvadoran military command, which, through Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia and Col Rafael Flores Lima, surrendered our companeros to the U.S. State Department.

We demand that the U.S. Government immediately explain the status of our seven companeros at the disposal of the U.S. State Department.

We demand that Ronald Reagan's government respect the physical and mental integrity of our companeros and we insist on their immediate release.

We appeal for international solidarity, especially from the peoples of Panama and Honduras, in demanding from their respective governments an end to the intervention in our country's conflict. We particularly urge the U.S. solidarity movement to denounce the U.S. Government's involvement in the disappearance of our seven companeros, among them the mother of a revolutionary leader and two children.

We appeal to U.S. congressmen and humanitarian institutions of the United States and the rest of the world to oppose this criminal policy of the Reagan administration. Finally, we appeal to the world's groups of solidarity with the Salvadoran people to immediately begin a campaign to demand that the U.S. Government release the seven companeros who have disappeared.

Army Advance Checked

PA241250 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] While in Morazan Department the advance of the dictatorship's elite battalions has been totally checked, our revolutionary forces continue hitting the enemy throughout the national territory. Here is a report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front:

Our forces inflicted 30 casualties on an enemy company. The report, sent by Commander Rogelio Martinez, noted that early on the morning of 20 January our forces detected an enemy company trying to advance from San Jose Guayabal to our positions at La Cruz and El Salitre. In the ensuing combat, which lasted the entire day, the enemy suffered 30 casualties. The enemy was also stopped by our forces in San Jose Las Flores and Santa Barbara. Those who participated in the action included forces of the First Brigade, a company from the Cojutepeque Detachment, elements of the National Police and the National Guard of San Jose Guayabal, as well as an artillery battery. This operation, in which we inflicted 30 casualties on the enemy, was directed by Commander (Joel).

GUATEMALA

NEW ROUND OF TALKS TO BEGIN WITH UK ON BELIZE

PA250013 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] A new round of negotiations on Belize will begin today. This new round of negotiations on the territory of Belize will begin at 0800. Guatemalan and British delegates will participate in this meeting at the United Nations.

The Guatemalan delegation, composed of Mario Quinonez Amezquita, Guatemalan ambassador to the United Nations; Eduardo Rodriguez, and Col (Eduardo Wallers Monroy), left Guatemala over the weekend to participate in the new round of negotiations.

Guatemala's position remains unchanged. The only difference is that it will accept and recognize Belize's 1981 unilateral independence when Great Britain agrees to grant Guatemala the district of Toledo, to provide an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE 30 DAYS

PA250410 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala city, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Today the Guatemalan Government extended the state of siege, which has been in effect for 7 months. The Council of Ministers declared that the state of siege will be extended for 30 days from 27 January, during which time the Guatemalans' constitutional rights will continue to be restricted.

Guatemalan President Gen Efrain Rios Montt has often said that the state of siege might be lifted on 23 March, when the country begins its political changes.

REBELS HIT ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN CAPITAL

PA220426 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] In Guatemala City, guerrilla forces carried out a synchronized attack against the army general headquarters, two police substations and a patrol car. These actions left a toll of three dead and eight wounded, including several agents of the repressive regime. In the attacks, carried out last night, the guerrillas used grenades and machineguns.

Other sources reported that the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission will ask the peoples' tribunal to condemn the regime of Gen Efrain Rios Montt for the murder of thousands of natives of that Central American country. The Peoples' Court, which will soon meet in Madrid, Spain, will hear the testimonies of some survivors of the massacres committed by the Guatemalan tyranny in rural areas.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES THREE DEATH PENALTIES

PA230424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1727 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government today announced that special courts have sentenced to death three persons accused of kidnapping a young woman. A Guatemalan Government communique says Vinicio Marroquin Gonzales, Sergio Roberto Marroquin Gonzales and Hector Morales Lopez were sentenced, contradicting media reports that four were arrested.

The government communique does not mention Marco Antonio Gonzalez, who, according to the daily EL GRAFICO, was also sentenced to death. The government communique says the accused were originally sentenced on Wednesday, but they appealed and the case was then taken to the special courts.

According to information provided by the Guatemalan Government, the accused kidnapped a young woman on 15 July 1982 while she was stopped at a red light in this city's southern sector. Walter Vinivio Marroquin told the victim while taking her away that he belonged to a dissident group in the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP). He identified himself as Commander "Fernando."

The victim's family paid a large sum of money for her release, but, the official information notes," the lady was bothered again and was urged to pay a "war tax."

The special courts sentenced four EPG guerrillas to death in 1982. They were executed in Guatemala City's general cemetery.

Havana Cites Death Sentences

PA231425 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] The Guatemalan regime has sentenced four youths to death. The youths, who are being held at El Pavon penal farm, are accused of kidnapping. They were tried by the special military courts established after the March 1982 coup. The sentence will be carried out by firing squad.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan guerrilla forces launched simultaneous attacks on the Army General General Headquarters, two police stations and a police patrol car in Guatemala City, killing three and wounding eight.

Another report says that the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission is going to ask the peoples tribunal to condemn the Rios Montt regime for murdering thousands of Guatemalan Indians. On the revolutionaries' side, more than 100 casualties from ambushes and armed clashes, the interruption of radio and television programs and serious blows to agricultural activities in various parts of Guatemala have been the balance of the activities by the Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity so far this year. The rebels have dealt serious blows to the regime, forcing General Rios Montt to admit the government's failure to halt the people's revolutionary war. His regime has mounted a campaign of lies to the effect that the guerrilla activity has diminished.

In the face of U.S. military support to the Guatemalan regime, the Guatemalan Revolutionary Unity reiterates that the guerrilla forces are maintaining their high revolutionary spirit and their determination to win. The organization says that they have the people's support and international solidarity.

ARMY PATROL, GUERRILLA GROUP CLASH IN AMBUSH

PA231351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1906 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- A clash between a Guatemalan Army patrol and a guerrilla group in Santa Maria Ixtahuacan, Solola Department, has left four soldiers dead and eight wounded. According to the Army's Public Relations Office, the clash occurred on 20 January when the rebels ambushed the patrol. Heavy shooting followed. The armed forces said that the dead included 2Lt Estuardo Barrios Lopez, Cpl Oswaldo Ruano Valdez and Privates Miguel Mazate Chavac and Ceron Mejia Velazques.

The report added that an Air Force helicopter that went to rescue the wounded crashed due to engine failure but that none of the crew were injured. Armes struggles and clashes in the southwest have intensified in 1983.

URNG CHARGES AIR FORCE PILOTS TRAINED IN U.S.

PA240210 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Documentary evidence has revealed that several Guatemalan Air Force pilots were trained at the Bell Helicopter Company training center in the United States in 1982. This company also sold several planes to the Guatemalan regime, with State Department authorization.

This charge was made in Mexico City by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG] which is composed of four guerrilla organizations. The URNG claimed that the pilots and craft were used in many actions involving mass killings and bombings of Guatemalan rural communities.

The organization also appealed to the progressive and democratic sectors of the U.S. Congress and people to act to prevent a further increase in military aid to Guatemala, which would only bring more death and sorrow to the Guatemalan people, while failing to stop the developing people's war on the dictatorship.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT SEEKS NONALIGNED OBSERVER STATUS

PA250424 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1551 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government asked today to be admitted as an observer in the Nonaligned Movement, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica confirmed.

"We want to learn and to be well informed on the topics discussed at nonaligned meetings and other activities, and this will not hinder our ideological and democratic stand," the Honduran foreign secretary explained. Paz Barnica said that he believes that Honduras' participation in the Nonaligned Movement is very important, "even if only as an observer, because it is a movement that is neither rightist or leftist."

He said that countries of various ideologies participate in the Nonaligned Movement and that their decisions sometimes conform to those reached at the United Nations, where they exercise a strong influence. Paz Barnica noted that there is a need for the Nonaligned Movement to expand, "especially in Latin America, where there are so many confrontations of all sorts."

He added that although there seems to be some sc[illegible] of confrontation with the United States, this is not serious and there also seems to be a certain detente.

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA-U.S. MILITARY COOPERATION SCORED

PA242030 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] In a combined action which is part of the Kindle Liberty operation to be carried out from 5 to 12 February by Panama and the U.S. Army, the Costa Rican security forces will carry out a control and security operation in the Atlantic zone, it was learned in San Jose a few hours ago.

According to reports, Costa Rican units spent several weeks training at the U.S. Southern Command. It has been disclosed that this will be the first operation of its nature in which Costa Rican and U.S. military units will participate. This has caused much concern in view of the complex situation in Central America.

The Kindle Liberty operation will involve all U.S. military forces in Panama. Its objective is apply the mechanism which will defend the Panama Canal.

One commentator pointed out that the Pequeno Larousse Spanish-English dictionary translates the word kindle as to start burning, to stir up, to provoke. For instance; to kindle anger, to kindle passion. It is interesting that these maneuvers are called Kindle Liberty, something like stirring up liberty.

There is currently in Puerto Limon, probably near where the operation will take place, a very powerful destroyer which the transnational news media have gone to great trouble to report is on a good will tour of the Caribbean. The destroyer is the William V. Pratt, which has approximately 400 men aboard, 27 officers and guided missiles.

The position of Costa Rica in U.S. military strategy, and the need to improve its offensive instruments around Nicaragua through these exercises, have serious and dangerous precedents for the Costa Rican people. In this respect, the maneuvers carried out by Honduras and other armed forces in the area, which under U.S. influence have become eminently offensive armies, could precede increased Costa Rican-U.S. cooperation. The financing of Israeli arms for the Monge government and the Southern Command support are in fact elements in a major strategy.

Last November, the U.S. Navy began a series of threatening moves to try to intimidate Nicaragua and other liberation movements in the area. The powerful aircraft carrier Nimitz docked in Honduran waters and was visited by a Honduran Government and army delegation, headed by no other than General Alvarez Martinez.

At no time has the Reagan administration stopped its series of military moves, at a time when Nicaragua has charged an increase in aggressiveness by the counterrevolutionary groups along its border. Parallel to all this from 11 through 13 January there were the CPX maneuvers in Honduras, which was denounced in Managua by Commander Daniel Ortega at the opening of the Nonaligned Movement Coordination Bureau meeting. U.S. Southern Command military advisers and officers participated in planning, coordinating and supervising the military maneuvers.

The CPX, which had been postponed since November 1982, is considered a prior step to "Big Pine," the Honduran-U.S. combined forces military maneuver scheduled for the first week of February.

Havana Cites BARRICADA

PA241800 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The United States and Costa Rica will stage joint military maneuvers on Costa Rican territory as part of the warlike exercises sponsored by the Pentagon which will be staged in Central America, the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA reports today. According to the paper, this joint operation will be staged in a mountainous Costa Rican area from 5 to 11 February so it will coincide with the "Big Pine" maneuvers that the United States and Honduras will stage on Honduran territory, near the Nicaraguan border.

BARRICADA warns that Costa Rica's geographic position, together with the U.S. military strategy toward Central America of seeking to lay an offensive cordon around Nicaragua, entails serious and dangerous consequences for the Costa Rican people.

BORGE CALLS BIG PINE 'DANGEROUS, ALARMING'

PA251410 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Jan 83

[Text] The Big Pine military maneuvers that will be staged jointly by the Honduran and U.S. Armies are cynical, dangerous, senseless, suspect and alarming, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaragua's justice minister said today at a news conference. Here is an excerpt of his interesting views on the situation created in the area due to the lack of maturity of Ronald Reagan's government.

[Begin Borge recording] In addition to being cynical and dangerous these maneuvers are senseless. Regardless of any immediate problem that might occur now, I think that in essence these maneuvers are a veritable strategic blunder by the U.S. Government. In any event, we won't be the ones to regret all this, since we have nothing to regret. On the basis of history, we know that the consequences of whatever might happen here in Central America will be positive for our peoples. History advances and any effort to make history retreat will crash against the inevitable course of mankind's development. [end recording]

BORGE ON ELECTIONS, U.S. ROLE IN HONDURAS

PA240152 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1927 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Jan (EFE) -- Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan Government Junta member [as received] affirmed today that "there will be elections in Nicaragua in 1985, but Somozists cannot participate in them."

In an interview published by the Argentine newspaper LA VOZ, Borge indicated the Somozist party cannot reappear in Nicaragua, although the Social Christian, Independent Liberal, Democratic Conservative, Socialist and Communist parties and the Sandinist front exist.

"Our platform is revolutionary, with a mixed economy and revolutionary political pluralism," the Sandinist leader explained. He admitted that "we have committed serious mistakes" and explained: "One of the most important, as I see it, was lifting the state of emergency immediately after our victory."

"In a country that has been torn by war and destroyed by an earthquake and social upheaval, it is certainly a blunder from a historical viewpoint to lift a state of emergency and create an artificial normalcy," he said. "We were unable to control the abuses, especially in the early months," he indicated, "and crimes were committed and prisoners mistreated. Now, however, there is no police repression in Nicaragua."

"This is the first revolution in the world with habeas corpus, without executions and without the life sentence," Borge said. He added: "The police have won the people's affection, but did not sow fear in the people. Let us hope this never happens."

In a lengthy interview, the Nicaraguan minister affirmed "there is no food rationing" in his country and charged that "the enemy buys large quantities of a certain product here and hides it to produce a scarcity." Still, "we have an abundance of food."

On freedom of the press, Borge stated: "It is more evident here than in other Latin American countries, because the people are able to express their views. Freedom of expression exists," he said, "within the limitations imposed by the state of emergency caused by the war. There is a border war in Nicaragua."

Tomas Borge said "newspapers are censored" at the border. "Before appearing, they are scrutinized by an office that determines what can or cannot be said on issues that might affect the people's economy or the country's defense." Borge indicated that "we have a fundamental commitment in our unwritten platform. Our principal commitment is to man."

"Everything must be structured so that generous men [words indistinct] to culminate our revolutionary dream," he said. In another part of the published text, Borge said that "the South Africa that the United States has in Central America is Honduras, and that is the instrument they are using to attack our country."

BORGE WELCOMES CSSR INTERIOR MINISTER OBZINA

PA232013 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Text] CSSR Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina arrived in Managua for an official visit to Nicaragua. Obzima, who heads an official CSSR delegation, was received at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport by Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister.

During the welcoming speech, Borge stressed the spirit of solidarity of the people and Communist Party of the CSSR. In his reply, Obzina said that the Nicaraguan people can always count on the CSSR's internationalist support in their heroic struggle to preserve their revolutionary gains.

DANIEL ORTEGA ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE' PROGRAMMING

PA241632 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] We thought that beginning in 1983 the "Face the People" program should be held in every sector of Managua, Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said Saturday during the first "Face the People" program held this year.

Due to a lack of personnel, we have not been able to cover some sectors and neighborhoods of Managua, Commander Ortega added.

Speaking to the people of the Sabana Grande neighborhood of Managua, where "Face the People" was held this weekend, Commander Ortega said the idea was for all sectors of the community to participate in discussion of the revolutionary government's plans.

Here is a portion of Commander Ortega's speech during the "Face the People" program Saturday: [Begin recording] The idea is not to let the revolutionary government act while the people stand off watching. The people should participate with the revolutionary government in dialogues and discussions, criticizing what needs to be criticized, demanding that state tasks be carried out, giving opinions on whatever is of interest. We want the people to participate in state administration. Every revolutionary government official has a duty to fulfill. The members of the cabinet have their duties -- health, education, housing, all this is part of the state administration. [end recording]

STATION REPORTS ON FALL OF SOVIET SATELLITE

PA242005 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] The predictions that the USSR released in a note to the United Nations, as to where the satellite Cosmos 1402 would fall, were exact, according to reports from Washington. The USSR had announced that the largest part of the satellite would enter the atmosphere above the Gulf of Oman and that its radioactive contents represented no danger. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government launched an intense propaganda campaign on the subject.

Now, finally, the U.S. Defense Department last night announced that the largest part of Cosmos 1402 had fallen some 1800 km southeast of Diego Garcia, a small island in the Indian Ocean, where the United States has an air and naval base.

STATION CITES INTERFERENCE FROM RADIO DEPORTES

PA241840 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] The radio frequencies department of the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, Telcor, has been unable to solve the interference of Radio Deportes on La Voz de Nicaragua's frequency. In spite of all the efforts made by Voz de Nicaragua with the radio frequencies department, the officials responsible have been incapable of stopping the interference by Radio Deportes. La Voz de Nicaragua has tried to obtain a definitive answer from Telcor, but everything in this department is always handled by secretaries, and the officials who must solve the problems are never there.

We make this appeal and continue waiting. We ask the men in the radio frequencies department to concern themselves and definitely solve the Radio Deportes interference on La Voz de Nicaragua's frequency.

SOVIET TV CITED ON U.S. SUBVERSION IN REGION

PA211340 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Soviet television has divulged irrefutable documentary evidence on the crimes of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, crimes perpetrated by Philip Agee, (Jes Liv) and Dean Stockwell, former collaborators and directors of that espionage organization.

Millions of viewers saw that the CIA is no invisible government, as Western propaganda portrays it, but an armed instrument of the U.S. Government and monopolies.

The television program, presented in three installments, stressed the uninterrupted rash of sabotage acts and aggression against the Cuban revolution, the attempts on the lives of its leaders and the perfidious crime against the plane in Barbados, which caused the deaths of 63 people, mostly Cubans.

Proof was also given regarding the CIA's participation in the death of Panamanian Gen Omar Torrijos, the presence of counterrevolutionary bands in Afghanistan and Nicaragua and the operations against Salvadoran patriots.

Not counting support personnel, the CIA has 18,000 collaborators and almost 20,000 agents among whom are diplomatic personnel, businessmen and journalists. The CIA has over 100 offices and support bases. It also handles an uncontrolled budget of $1 billion.

RODRIGUEZ ADDRESSES MARTI YOUTH SEMINAR

FL220510 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0133 GMT on 22 January begins live coverage of the closing ceremonies of the 12th Youth National Seminar of Marti Studies from Havana's Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) Lazaro Pena auditorium.

As coverage begins, the stage curtain is drawn and the ceremony opens with the Cuban national anthem. The keynote speaker, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, alternate Politburo member Antonio Perez Herrero and Carlos Lage are among some of the Central Committee members standing on the stage.

A Havana television announcer takes the podium to set the occasion and introduces Luis Fernandez, president of the Standing Committee of the youth seminar of Marti studies. Fernandez announces the individual winners of the Jose Marti essay competition which will represent the youth and pioneer movements at the national competition slated to be held next week. The certificates are being presented by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Fernandez also announces the most outstanding provinces in the essay competition. The provinces rated in the "a" class were: Villa Clara, Matanzas and Havana.

Carlos Mas Zabala, member of the Union of Young Communists National Committee and chief of its culture department, is introduced and he reads the seminar's final declaration which reads in part:

"As we commemorate the bicentenial of Bolivar, as the work of the most universal of all Cubans of his time is cemented in the achievements of our revolution, Yankee imperialism intensifies its aggressiveness against our country and against democracy and social progress in every corner of the world. The criminal actions of Yankee imperialism is responsible for a large measure of the blood spilled in rebellious Central America which rises invincible to gain its final independence. Once again imperialism continues to be just as Marti described it a century ago: a cupful of poison."

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, is then introduced and he begins his speech at 0148 GMT. Rodriguez directs the major part of his speech to acknowledge the relevancy and influence of Jose Marti on Latin American and Cuban politics, life and finally as the intellectual author of the Moncada Barracks assault. Throughout this portion of his speech he stresses Jose Marti's historical "anti-imperialist thought."

Stressing Cuban internationalism, Rodriguez states: [Marti] said that the workers are the best of us and now the working class is the basic force of the revolution. He saw in children the hope of the world and now our socialism is preserving them as our greatest treasure. He taught us that being educated is the only way to be free and now we have made education the patrimony of all of us. Furthermore, those who defend Angola or Ethiopia; those who work in Iraq and Libya; those who practice medicine and cultivate the land in Mozambique, Uganda and Grenada and in the land of the old Indochina among the people of Annam, whom he exalted and admired; those who teach in Nicaragua or in Africa are making people realize that in this socialist Cuba, as Jose Marti wanted, being a man is more than just being Cuban, more than being white, more than being black. Our internationalism, which is both a Marti and Marxist ideology, shines upon us putting into practice the dictates of our great hero who believed that fatherland was humanity and that fatherland is only the piece of land where we happen to be born."

He also went on to say that "on the 130th anniversary of Jose Marti, Latin America is struggling very hard to cut the hand of the North, unruly and brutal, to prevent it from continuing to slander us with its contempt, looting us with the power of its economy and dominating us through submissive servants who murder and imprison acting on their own.

"Jose Marti would have been pleased to know that in the Nicaragua of Ruben Dario -- a man he greatly admired and who greatly admired Marti -- men and women from the countries he loved so much — people from Asia and Africa whom he followed closely, and from his own Latin America -- got together to acknowledge the firm and militant attitude of the Nicaraguan people, an attitude which has gained international respect. From this meeting of peoples from different nations, a vigorous clamor was heard demanding that Nicaragua be respected, that El Salvador may have freedom without bloodshed, that colonialism cease in the Malvinas and that aggression against Cuba be put to an end. On the 88th anniversary of his death, the cry can still be heard in that world meeting -- the same aspiration he proclaimed as a Latin American goal in the platform of the Cuban revolutionary party he created -- that Puerto Rico be granted its independence."

Regarding the Latin American economic situation, Rodriguez says: "The predictions made by Marti at the Washington (?Monetary) Conference are now being fulfilled almost word by word. Now, it is not just through unfair trade, or through economic investment that the United States takes advantage of and exploits the wealth of Latin America. But, as Marti said, the monetary system and financial dealings are turned into instruments which accelerate the destruction of our countries. Latin America, more than $300 billion in debt, is now seeing the breakdown of its slow and difficult economic development and must dedicate itself to pay debts which once again have not helped economies to grow but to enrich illegally the oligarchies which happen to be in power. The high interest rates imposed on the world economy by President Reagan — in a useless effort to stop U.S. inflation and attract international funds — is helping the Yankee transnational banks to exhaust the financial resources of Latin America.

"At a time when we should be celebrating the 200th anniversary of Simon Bolivar as a continental festivity, the celebration becomes a painful reminder that -- as Marti said in his unforgettable words -- Bolivar still has a great deal to accomplish in Latin America."

Going back to the nonaligned Managua conference, Rodriguez says: "The Managua conference has rejected the naive and cynical attempt at explaining that unrest in Central America is the result of ideological and political contradictions between East and West. It is very well known that what has motivated the men and women of Central America to take up arms has been misery, backwardness, oppression and inequality. It is also well known that behind all of this -- supplying the weapons to the overseers in power, helping the restructured tyrannies and attempting to justify them -- there stand the Yankee oppressors who are so well represented by Mr Reagan, Jose Marti, as Simon Bolivar, still has a great deal to accomplish in America."

Referring to the U.S. nuclear and economic threat, Rodriguez says: "Marti, this socialist fatherland we are building, we will know how to defend it and we shall defend it. These are trying times when the arrogance and aggressiveness of the imperialist leaders have placed the terrifying nuclear threat as the order of the day.

"Cuba has also heard the arrogant threat from its neighbor who does not want to accept the reality of socialism growing in Latin America. We will neither lose sleep over it, nor will they find us asleep on the day of danger. The men and women of Cuba, under permanent vigilance, confront the difficulties of an international economic crisis which plummets sugar prices to ruinous levels, limits financial contributions and -- under Yankee pressures -- depletes our funds.

"To do more with less has become a (?drive) for production and efficiency. And while we build brick by brick, comforted by the seat and sacrifice of our people, we keep our rifles by our side. We will use these rifles to fight whatever war may become necessary. This is the Cuba of Jose Marti's 130th anniversary."

In closing, Rodriguez says: "In [Marti] we will always find drive, strength, orientation and education, just as Comrade Fidel Castro found it at the crucial hour of our liberation. Fatherland or death!" [applause]

BULGARIA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

FL212005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, arrived in our country this morning. Jorge Lezcano, vice president of Cuba's National Assembly of the People's Government, welcomed the distinguished guest who heads a delegation which will tour various sites in our country.

Stanko Todorov said on arrival that he was happy to be able to step on Cuban soil once again and was eager to learn about the progress made by the first socialist nation in Latin America. Lezcano recalled the role played by the fraternal Bulgarian nation's assistance in the development and progress achieved by Cuba and he exchanged greetings with the rest of the delegation members.

Meets With Lezcano

FL242338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Stanko Todorov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, today held a meeting with Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly of Cuba's People's Government and member of the Central Committee.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere. Topics of interest for the two countries were discussed in the meeting, which was also attended by deputies Elia Garcia Patino and Ramiro del Rio as well as (Iria Dinkov), charge d'affaires of Bulgaria's Embassy in Cuba. Later in the day, Todorov and the delegation accompanying him went to the Jose Marti monument at the Plaza de la Revolucion to lay a floral wreath.

ICAP PRESIDENT MEETS MEXICAN BISHOP, AMBASSADORS

PA242020 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples [ICAP], has separately received Mexican prelate Sergio Mendez Arceo and the ambassadors of Democratic Yemen and of the Netherlands, at ICAP headquarters.

Mendez Arceo visited Cuba at ICAP invitation and during his stay toured various sites of historical, cultural and economic interest, and met with Cuban church representatives.

The traditional ties of friendship between our two peoples were reaffirmed during the talks between the ICAP president and 'Umar Husayn al-Hurubi, the South Yemeni ambassador in Havana. For his part, Coenraad Stork, head of the Netherlands diplomatic mission, expressed an interest in ICAP's work.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES PRESENT SITUATION IN HAITI

PA241422 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jan 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In 1982 the Duvalier dictatorship celebrated its 25th anniversary. An assessment of these 25 years clearly shows that the 14 years of the Francoise Duvalier dictatorship and 11 years of his son's, Jean Claude, constitute a real catastrophe for the Haitian nation. The political balance of this quarter of a century reveals how, to maintain itself in power, Duvalierism has focussed on destroying popular resistence. With institutionalized terror, the dictatorship has promoted the systematic reduction of political life and the subjection of the people. The repressive machine constantly sows death and desolation in the country, eliminating the opposition through torture, imprisonment and exile.

The consequences of this long dictatorship are heavy burdens that weigh the country's future down with corruption and alienation as well as educational and cultural backwardness.

During 1982 the Duvalieristic nightmares of the Haitain people continued. Economic degeneration reached new lows in the country. To the decrease in income, which makes the economic situation more serious, we have to add the growing numbers of people who lack the basic necessities of life, and an oligarchy that lives in the midst of unimaginable luxury. In Haiti there are currently some 200 millionaries; they are a minority that represents a very small percentage of the 5 million residents but they control 70 percent of the national income.

If, during the first years of his government, Jean Claude Duvalier was able to sell, in his country and abroad, a somewhat favorable image -- accomplished through a very expensive publicity campaign set up by his godfather in Washington -- by now this image has been completely destroyed. Corruption has reached unspeakable levels. To the many members of the governing mafia, we have to add the dictator's wife and family, the Bennett clan. They are famous for their voracity and lack of scruples. The bourgeoise, an ally of the Duvalier regime, managed a tax evasion of more than $200 million. Meanwhile, the country's exchange reserve was used up and the trade deficit reached $100 million. The per capita gross national product declined to $220 a year, one of the lowest in the world. In brief, Haiti is suffering economic ruin and deep social crisis. The situation is steadily worsening and is beyond the scope of any partial and momentary remedy that could be provided by the supposedly humanitarian aid supplied by the imperialists.

At this time, it is difficult for imperialism to impose a formula by which Duvalier could be replaced by a less discredited figure. The United States is afraid that any change may provoke a social rebellion in Haiti.

The failure of former Economy Minister Marc Bazin, a man trusted by the IMF and thus by the United States, a man whose mission was to try to improve his country's economy, is a clear indication of the imperialists' present state of impotence. For this reason, the imperialists are unconditionally supporting the Duvalier plan and promoting increased repression.

Despite this desolate panorama, the efforts of the patriots who are unceasingly seeking to unite the democratic forces both inside the country and abroad will result, sooner or later, in the creation of an overwhelming force that will crush Duvalierism and bring about a new Haiti in which every Haitian will be able to make his contribution to the general well-being.

SOLIDARITY GROUP SUPPORTS SALVADORAN 'PATRIOTS'

PA211633 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] The Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples [MPSP] issued a communique here in Havana in support of the Salvadoran patriots' just struggle. The communique was issued on the occasion of a world solidarity drive with that Central American nation. The document stresses the successful harsh blows that the guerrillas have dealt the Salvadoran regime, which insists on rejecting the dialogue proposal of the FMLN-FDR [Revolutionary democratic Front]. The proposal suggests a just political solution to this conflict, despite the revolutionary forces' increasing number of victories.

The MPSP will hold an event here in the capital tomorrow, on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the popular uprising led by national Salvadoran hero Agustin Farabundo Marti.

MONTANE HOLDS TALKS WITH HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER

FL211238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Central Committee Foreign Relations General Department, has met with (Dr Cesar Verduga), executive secretary of the Latin American Association for the defense of human rights.

During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, (Dr Verduga) explained to the Cuban leader the activities the association is planning to undertake.

The two sides reasserted the positive role being played by that Latin American organization in the defense of human rights, understood in their broadest sense as the political, economic, cultural and social rights of the peoples of the region.

MINISTER OPTIMISTIC ON RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA

PA231921 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jan 83

[Pedro Martinez Pires interview with Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuban education minister and vice president of the Council of Ministers, on his 13-17 January visit to Venezuela -- live]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez] It was extremely satisfying to visit Venezuela in response to an invitation by Venezuelan Education Minister Felipe Montilla and Luis Alberto Machado, minister for intelligence development.

The friendship with which the official sectors greeted us, the warm demonstrations of affection which we received from teachers, professors and persons with whom we came in contact through the various activities exemplify the lofty history of relations between the two countries. This loftiness of relations should exist among all Latin Americans and is worthy of the admiration which our national hero Jose Marti wrote about and felt for that great leader of our Americas, Simon Bolivar.

[Question] In the press conference which you held in Caracas shortly after meeting with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano, you said you were optimistic about Cuban-Venezuelan relations. I would like your opinion on this.

[Fernandez] Yes, we had a very fruitful meeting with Foreign Minister Zambrano. I say that based specifically on the fraternal relations that exist between the two countries and the disposition which exists between the two to broach and discuss existing problems. Also, at this news conference I emphatically said that I did not want to speculate on what might have been accomplished or to make any statement other than one of a general nature. I estimated that nothing that we could say in advance would contribute to the conversations which must be held to analyze the problems that have caused present differences, to discover ways to resolve those problems.

[Question] Minister Fernandez, I would like to know if a new bond between our two countries will be the result of your visit to Venezuela.

[Fernandez] Yes, as is known, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, received us. We held daily, organized meetings with many officials, particularly Ministers Montilla and Machado. Minister Montilla will send an education delegation to Cuba in 4 to 6 weeks to exchange views on various topics of common interest. We have agreed, and he and his delegation have received an official invitation to visit Cuba in May. These factors should help us to become better acquainted and strengthen our relations. They should also provide an exchange of experience which can aid the respective sectors.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

FL241345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2009 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 22, CANA -- Guyana feels the Non-aligned Movement can play an important role in bringing about a settlement in the dispute between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said today. "The position of the Non-aligned Movement can be very helpful to both Britain and Argentina to try to create a climate which will lead to movement in this issue," Mr Jackson said.

The foreign minister was speaking to local and foreign newsmen, as well as members of the diplomatic corps, on the recent ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-aligned Movement in Nicaragua. He said the Non-aligned Movement since 1975 had supported the Argentine claim to the islands. Britain and Argentina were at war for about three months last year after Argentine troops invaded the British-administered islands.

Mr Jackson described the ministerial meeting as being "highly successful." The purpose of the meeting was to lay the groundwork for the non-aligned summit in India in March. "It gave political and moral support to those countries of the region like Nicaragua, Grenada, Suriname, Guyana and Cuba and others which have been under pressures, some of a long making, some of more recent times, and this provided the rest of the movement with an opportunity to manifest their support for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean," the Guyana foreign minister said.

On the Guyana-Venezuela border dispute, Mr Jackson said: "The conference provided an opportunity for us, as it indeed provided for Venezuela, to have bilateral discussions with a number of countries, clarifying any doubts they might have, clearing away misgivings which might have been created by misinformation and generally strengthening the support for Guyana." "We are satisfied with the results in the respect," he added.

The conference, in its final communique, "Paid tribute to the Government of Guyana for its efforts to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to guarantee a secure future for its people." Mr Jackson said the Non-aligned Movement for the first time at the January 10-14 meeting, supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

No Renewal of Israeli Relations

FL242222 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Jan 24, CANA -- Guyana will not resume diplomatic relations with Israel, broken at the outbreak of the October 1973 war between Israel and its Arab neighbours, Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson has said here. Jackson told reporters Guyana had detected no change in Israeli policies to warrant a restoration of relations, citing what he called Israel's continued policies of aggressive expansion and occupation of Arab territory.

Jackson also expressed concern at the deteriorating international diplomatic climate. He said: "Detente has almost been erased from the diplomatic lexicon and has been replaced by a stridency in language, signalling a dangerous increase in the prospects for confrontation."

U.S. MERCENARIES INVOLVED IN INVASION PLANS

PM241345 Amsterdam DE VOLKSRANT in Dutch 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Unnamed "Own Correspondent" report: "Suriname Citizens in United States Prepare Action Against Bourterse Regime"]

[Text] Amsterdam -- Surinamese citizens in the United States are preparing, with the help of U.S. mercenaries, an invasion of Suriname to overthrow the Bourterse regime. These Surinamese citizens have contacted Surinamese groups in the Netherlands for their support for the action. On Wednesday evening [19 January] various aspects of the report were confirmed by a spokesman for the Hague-based action group, Restoration of Democracy in Suriname [Herstel Democratic in Suriname, HDS].

The spokesman confirmed ANP reports that talks have been held with an American -- a Vietnam veteran -- who has considerable experience of leading military operations involving mercenaries in Latin America. The American runs a training center for mercenaries for this purpose. The man, who wishes to remain anoymous, told ANP that he was "unable to comment on current operations." He would only give more imformation with the permission of the Surinamese citizens involved.

Telephone calls to various Surinamese groups in the Netherlands revealed that not a great deal is known about what Surinamese groups in the United States are doing, but it was considered "very possible" that military actions are being prepared in the United States with the aim of toppling Bourterse. A spokesman for the National Council of Surinamers in the Netherlands (Loson) said the "people in Suriname too were expecting something at any moment." According to the spokesman Fort Zeelandia has been transformed into a bunker and the troops housed there are in a state of readiness.

The HDS action group claimed that it was the only group which had been in contact with the Surinamese citizens in the United States and which knew about the preparations for an invasion. A spokesman for the action group, the most militant one in the Netherlands, said that he would be leaving for the United States to take part in future talks. "if you call me tomorrow, you will find that I have left," he said.

When asked if he took the plans in the United States seriously, he replied, "I take them very seriously; I invite you to be present when the fireworks start in Suriname; I will give you a sign when before they start."

The contacts between Surinamese citizens in the United States and the U.S. mercenary took place on 19 December and 2 January. A spokesman who told ANP that he had been present at the talks said that the American's financial requirements presented no problem. The American wanted a down payment of $1.5 million, a sum that has already been paid, and a further $10 to $12 million for the whole operation. This sum will be paid in installments in the period leading up to the invasion.

According to HDS the money has been raised by a number of U.S. companies with interests in Suriname. Promises have already been given, a spokesman said. Rich Surinamese citizens in the United States are also expected to help. There have as yet been no promises in the Netherlands, "but we are working hard on it," the spokesman said.

The intention is that the U.S. mercenary will draw up the military plans with the help of former Surinamese officers and that he will also provide men and materiel. The American is said to be at home in the international arms trade. "However, the invasion is likely to take place within weeks rather than months," a Surinamese negotiator in the United States said.

The HDS spokesman confirmed this. "We will not join with groups which are not aiming at Bouterse's overthrow in the short term" The action group, which was little confidence in being able to overthrow Bouterse using political and diplomatic means, is also part of the Liberation Council, led by former President Chin A Sen and which wants to use such (nonviolent) methods. "We support Chin A Sen but reserve the right to act independently," the spokesman said. When asked if it is not strange that reports are already circulating about the invasion plans, the negotiator said that is is right for the Surinamese Army and people to know what is going to happen so that they can be prepared to support the action.

Our New York correspondent has confirmed the existence of mercenary organizations, primarily in Florida. It is chiefly Vietnam veterans who have been making a living from clandestine warfare. There are even two specialist magazines for this branch of industry, complete with "employment offered" and "employment wanted" columns for mercenaries. Full-scale military exercises are held in Florida's nature reserves by mercenaries. One of the best known mercenary leaders is Cuban exile Jorge Gonzales, who is better known under the nickname "Bombillo." He runs a company called Inter American Defense.

The Netherlands radio program "With an Eye to Tomorrow" reported on Wednesday evening that plans were circulating among supporters of Army leader Bouterse for the occupation of the U.S. embassy in Paramaribo along the lines of the hostage affair at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. However, it is said that the plan has since been abandoned.